The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1350.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

Crofts offers the following SHARES FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, net:—30 Pelyn ...s. 9d.; 30 East Russell, £2¾.
...ST.—30 Dale, 16s. 3d.; 7 Cargoll, £18¼; 500 Unity Fire Insurance, 9d.; 30 Pe...ron Consols, £5½; 230 Tees Side, 2s. 9d.; 5 Mary Ann, £10¼; 5 Wendron Consols, £16 7s. 6d.

BUYER of Great Wheal Martha, Unity Fire Insurance, Unity Life and Waterloo Life Assurances.

*** Holders of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may hear of purchasers by applying to Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—5 Ashburton United, £10½; 5 Bryntail, £2½; 30 Brynambor, £2; 25 Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2½; 20 Dulta, £2; 20 Dale, 17s.; 20 East Russell, £4; 30 Cornubia; 50 Great Retallack, 18s.; 5 Gonamena, £2; 30 Great Wheal Alfred, 19s. 6d.; 20 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.; 10 Lady Eliza, 12s. 6d.; 10 Marke Valley; 10 North Downs, £4½; 20 North Exmouth, 4s.; 20 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 6s.; 20 North Hallenbeagle (£1 paid), 25s.; 10 Penhale Moor, £3; 50 Ribden (£1 paid), 9s.; 25 South Condurrow, 13s.; 20 Tees Side, 3s. 9d.; 5 Trelawny, £15; 10 Wheal Anne, 21s. 6d.; 1 West Caradon, £45; 50 Wheal Wrey Consols; 5 Wheal Ludcott, £3¾; 20 New Treleigh, £2; 100 Great Moelwyn (30s. paid), 22s. 6d.; 5 Providence, £34; 50 East Kongsberg (£1 paid), 12s.; 20 Buller and Basset, 8s. 6d. (call paid); 50 Wheal Unity, 18s. 6d.; 20 Calstock Consols, 8s.

BUYER of Marke Valley and Great Martha.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

PETER WATSON has the UNDERMENTIONED SHARES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, subject to a charge of 1¼ per cent:—

2 Providence, £36¾.
25 Buller and Basset (a decent offer not refused).
10 Wh. Grenville, £1 18s. 9d
25 E. Wh. Grenv., 43s. 6d.
2 Stray Park (call paid). £39¾.
20 Crebor, 12s.
25 Penhale (offer wanted).
20 New Frances, 10s. 3d.
5 Trencrom, £2⅞.
25 Rosewall Hill and Ransom Utd. (these shares are very cheap), 25s.
1 Wheal Treiawny, £15.
20 New Treleigh, £2.
1 Wheal Seton, £73¼.
1 Carn Brea, £82½.
10 West Tolcarne, 8s. 6d.
10 Union, £2¾.
4 Herward, 9s.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £30.
2 Caradon Consols, £8.
3 Brynford Hall, £9¼.
5 Wheal Edward, £1⅞.
100 Wheal Unity, 19s.
2 No. Treskerby, £24.
20 Camb. Vean, £2 8s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £22¾.
10 Nanteos (offer wanted).
25 Gawton, 5s. 6d.

MR. W. LELEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED, shares in Alfred Consols, Cook's Kitchen, Dolcoath, East Basset, Basset, Great South Tolgus, Great Fortune, Lisburne Mines, South Tolgus, St. Ives Consols, Tamar Consols, North Downs, South Frances, Tincroft, Trelyon Consols, West Caradon, West Seton, Kitty (Leiant), Margaret, Providence, Mary Ann, North Roskear, North Treskerby, Rosewarne United, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Trelawny, St. Day United, Sortridge Consols, North Robert, and in a few well-to-do calling mines. Immediate cash will be given, and principals only treated with.—Apply to James B. Brenchley, sharedealer, 78, Old Broad-street, London.

Advances procured on approved shares for limited periods.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Birch Tor & Viti., 41s. 3d.
Calstock Cons., 8s.
East Caradon, £22⅝.
E. Grenville, £2 3s.
East Russell, £2⅝.
E. Devon Cons., £2 7s 6d
Gt. Wh. Martha, £1 10s.
Gawton United, 4s. 6d.
North Treskerby, £23¾.
North Wrey, 10s. 6d.
North Robert, 16s.
North Downs, £4 7s. 6d.
North Trelawny, 3s.
Pelyn Wood, 1s.
Sortridge, 13s. 9d.
S. Caradon Hooper, 15s 6d
Stray Park, £38½ (call paid).
Wheal Harriett, 37s. 6d.
Wheal Moyle, £2 1s. 3d.
Wheal Edward, £1 7s. 6d.
Wheal Arthur, 10s. 6d.
Wheal Norris, £1⅝.
Wheal Unity, 18s. 6d.

And is a BUYER of—

60 Marke Valley.
200 Sortridge.
200 Wheal Norris.
150 Wheal Arthur.
100 Bedford Consols.
170 North Robert.

An OFFER WANTED for—

Wheal Mary Emma.
Sigford Consols.
West Bryn Gwiog.

July 5, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,

Is instructed to advertise the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE at quoted prices nett:

3 Rosewarne United, £23.
20 Charlotte, 18s.
50 Sortridge Cons., 12s. 9d.
10 Uny, £4½.
10 Wheal Grenville, £1⅞.
3 No. Treskerby, £23¾.
1 Caradon Consols, £8½.
5 Kelly Bray, 18s.
50 Furze Hill Wood, 9s. 6d.
10 Ludcott, £3½.
2 West Caradon, £44½.
15 Vale of Towy, 6s.
10 West Tolcarne, 10s.
2 Old Tolgus, best offer.
1 Reeth, best offer.

July 5, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,

Has business in the following, at prices attached, for cash only:—

2 Wheal Seton, £75.
50 Gt. Retallack, 17s.
25 Charlotte Utd., 18s.
5 No. Treskerby, £22.
10 Rosewarne, £25.
20 East Russell, £2½.
200 North Dolcoath, 5s.
20 Marke Valley, £8¾.
20 Grenville, 35s.
50 Merilyn, 18s.
100 Sortridge, 10s. 6d.
500 Great Caradon, 3s. 6d.
5 North Roskear, £17½.
5 South Basset, £8.
50 Edward, £1½.
5 Crane, £7.
100 Unity, 17s.
50 East Grenville, 40s.
20 Rosewall Hill, 18s.
200 Arthur, 6s.
20 Uny, £4.
10 East Caradon, £20¼.
5 Stray Park, £37.
10 Trelawny, £12½.

NOTICE.—A LARGE PLAN, showing SURFACE and UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of a MINE, forwarded post free on receipt of 30 stamps. This is very useful.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE:—3 West Caradon, £44¾; 10 East Caradon, £22½; 10 Wheal Hearle; 35 East Alfred, £2; 15 Marke Valley, £8 16s. 6d.; 100 North Minera, 29s. 9d.; 20 North Busy, £...½; 5 North Roskear, £19; 5 Providence, £37⅞; 5 Silver Rake, £17; 4 Stray Park, £38¾; 2 South Wheal Frances, £137; 5 West Bryn Gwiog, £35; 2 West Wheal Seton, £330; 25 Buller and Basset; 20 Crane, £3⅝; 100 Great Caradon; 5 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £13; 100 New Wheal Frances, 9s. 6d.; 5 Rosewarne United, £23½; 50 Great Retallack, 21s. 6d.; 5 Herodsfoot; 30 Crelake, £3 3s.; 10 North Crofty, £6⅞; 5 North Treskerby, £24; 5 South Bryn Gwiog, £15 9s.; 2 South Tolgus; 20 Trevoole, £7; 1 United; 60 Unity Consols, 18s. 9d.; 50 West Polmear, 17s. 6d.; 1 Wheal Clifford, £178½; 3 Wheal Damsel; 30 Wheal Norris; 50 Mendip Hills, £2 16s.; 50 East Grenville, 43s.; 1 Devon Great Consols; 2 East Basset; 20 Frank Mills, £4¼; 25 New Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2½; 50 Great South Tolgus; 55 Kapunda Mining Company, £2¾; 50 English and Australian, £3½; 100 Bon Accord, £1½; 200 New Granada, 6s.; 40 Angarrack, 6s.; 50 Cefn Cilcen, 8s. 9d.; 10 Long Rake, £10; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 7s. 9d.; 50 North Laxey; 50 Ribden, 9s. 6d.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD. A considerable amount of money is locked up in mining shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale. Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the purchase and sale of shares of every description, independent of the mining market.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Messrs. Fuller and Co. have £6500 worth of shares on hand, paying regular dividends of from 12½ to 15 per cent. Also, £2750 worth of progressive shares, upon which from 200 to 300 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months, and perfectly free from risk. Full particulars may be had.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Bankers: Bank of England.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

2 Brynford Hall, £9⅞.
1 Carn Brea, £82½.
10 East Caradon, £22⅝.
1 South Frances, £13 1½.
2 West Caradon, £44¼.
1 West Seton, £345½.
1 Wheal Basset, £83½.
2 Herward United, £9⅛.
1 North Roskear, £19¾.
100 Sortride Consols, 13s 6d
150 Vale of Towy, 4s. 9d.
25 Bottle Hill, 11s. 9d.
25 Camb. Vean, £2 8s 9d.
50 Carn Camborne, 18s 9d.
50 E. Grenville, 42s. (time allowed for payment).
50 East Rosewarne (offer wanted).
100 New Frances, 10s. 3d.
50 North Minera, 28s. 9d.
5 North Treskerby, £24½
16s. 9d.
25 Stray Park (present call paid).
10 Trencrom (offer wanted, 15s. call paid).
100 West Tolcarne (an offer earnestly solicited).
5 West Frances, £15½.
50 Wheal Unity, 18s. 9d.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Alfred Cons., £1 9s. 9d.
2 Brynford Hall, £9 18s 9d
3 Bryn Gwiog, £33 18s 9d
10 Bryntail.
4 Billins, £17½.
1 Buller, £97½.
1 Basset, £87½.
20 Bottle Hill, 13s.
20 Buller & Basset, 6s. 9d.
2 Carn Brea, £84½.
5 Cobre, £40.
50 Cefn Cilcen, 14s. 6d.
50 Central Minera, 15s. 6d.
2 Copper Hill, £89¼.
2 Craddock Moor, £24¼.
5 Camborne Vean, £2⅜.
30 Carn Camborne, 21s.
5 Caradon Cons., £7 15s.
2 Cook's Kit., £29 10s.
2 Cargoll, £16½.
5 Calvadnack, £7½.
50 Carnewas.
75 Dale, 16s. 6d.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £345.
15 Drake Walls, 15s.
20 Deep Level.
25 East Russell, £3 18s. 9d.
50 E. Kongsberg (£1 paid), 12s.
10 East Devon, £2½.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 17s 6d.
2 East Basset, £85¼.
20 East Grenville, 41s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £24 15s.
2 Grambler, £13¾.
20 Great Alfred, 10s. 9d.
15 Gonamena, £2 2s.
20 Gt. Wh. Martha, 30s 9d.
5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £3 4s 9d
100 Great Moelwyn, (25s. paid), 17s. 6d.
30 Great Retallack, 18s. 9d.
2 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £12¾
4 Herward United, £9¾.
2 Herodsfoot, £39½.
20 Hings. Down, £2 2s. 6d.
10 Holmbush, £1 17s. 6d.
2 Kitty (Leiant), £9⅝.
20 Kelly Bray, 18s. 9d.
50 Lady Eliza, 11s. 9d.
40 Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d.
3 Long Rake, £10.
5 Marke Valley, £8¾.
4 Mary Ann, £9⅝.
10 No. Frances, £2⅝.
30 North Minera (20s. pd.)
2 North Roskear, £19¾.
4 North Basset, £3 15s.
5 No. Treskerby, £23⅜.
20 New Frances, 11s.
10 North Downs, £4¾.
20 New Treleigh, £1⅞.
50 North Rhine, 6s. 6d.
2 North Crofty, £6⅞.
20 North Dolcoath, 7s. 3d.
40 Nant-y-Iago, 17s. 6d.
10 North Robert.
15 Nanteos & Pen., 14s 6d.
20 North Exmouth, 3s. 9d.
1 New Seton, £51½.
5 Old Tolgus United.
2 Providence, £34.
20 Prosper United, 12s. 6d.
10 Polgear, 10s.
1 Rosewarne United.
20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 22s. 9d.
10 Saint John del Rey, £33⅛.
50 Silver Bank (20s. paid), 15s. 9d.
20 S. Carn Brea, £3 8s. 9d.
3 Stray Park.
1 South Caradon, £302½.
1 St. Ives Cons., £33½.
20 South Herodsfoot.
5 Silver Rake, £16 15s.
40 Sortridge Consols.
3 So. Bryn Gwiog, £15.
20 So. Condurrow, 14s. 6d.
2 South Basset, £12½.
20 So. Car. Hooper.
1 South Frances, £137½
90 South Buller and West Penstruthal, 2s. 9d.
10 Silver Vein.
50 Tamar Con., £1 17s 6d
20 Tolvadden, 7s.
5 Trelawny. £14 18s. 9d.
20 Trumpet Utd., 10s. 9d.
5 Trencrom, 32s. 6d.
30 Tees Side, 2s. 9d.
10 Tolcarne.
1 United Mines.
20 United Mexican, £5¼.
60 Vale of Towy, 5s. 6d.
1 West Caradon.
40 West So. Caradon.
5 W. Stray Park, £4 18s9d
20 Wheal Unity.
50 Worthing, 14s. 9d.
3 Wendron Con., £17½.
10 Wh. Grenv., £2 2s.
20 Wheal Harriett, 34s.
20 Wh. Moyle, £2 1s.
2 West Sharp Tor, £39
1 Wheal Margaret.
4 West Bryn Gwiog.
10 Wheal Hearle.
30 West Wendron, 9s. 9d.
1 West Seton, £348½.
20 West Margaret, 7s. 6d.
50 West Tolvadden, 5s. 6d
15 Wh. Edward, £1 17s 6d
10 West Providence.
1 West Basset, £17½.
50 West Polmear, 18s. 6d.
10 Wheal Crebor, 12s. 9d.
5 Wheal Uny.
1 Wheal Clifford, £170.
20 West Tolcarne, 10s.
1 Wheal Seton.
5 West Rosedown, £12½

And is a BUYER of 100 Tincroft, 100 South Lady Bertha; 150 Carn Camborne, 19s. 9d.; and 50 Wheal Norris, at 35s.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 5, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to advise the public generally in the selection of good mining property, either for investment with regard to receiving dividends or for speculation, and will endeavour in his selection to avoid all concerns of a doubtful character. From frequent visits into the principal mining districts, and his extensive correspondence with agents of the most undoubted reputation, Mr. Edward Cooke hopes to be enabled to make mining investment profitable to those who may favour him with their confidence.

July 5, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WM. BROWNE, Jun., 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE:—

East Caradon, £24.
East Grenville, £2¼.
5 Camborne Vean, £2¼.
100 Furze Hill Wood, £1.
Great Martha, £1½.
Ludcott, £3¾.
Marke Valley, £9.
Margaret, £45½.
Mary Ann, £10¼.
Wheal Seton, £75.
2 Wendron Consols, £16¼
West Caradon, £50.

MR. FREDERICK E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES at the closest prices nett, or on commission; but, not being a dealer, buys and sells only on orders confided to him. SHARES FOR SALE:—

50 Furze Hill Wood, 11s.
50 Yarner, 35s.
20 Tolvaddern, 12s. 6d.
5 St. Ives Wheal Allen (offer wanted).
50 Sortridge, 13s.
10 Round Hill, 10s.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MINES IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS to TRANSACT in BRYNAMBOR and WEST LISBURNE MINES, situate in the above rich mining county.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. Batters for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining district, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspondence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices, every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER, SHAREBROKER, &c. (from Cornwall).

Particulars of a mine where £1000 invested will realise many in a short time.

North Porthilly Mine.—A few hundred shares now remain to be allotted in this mine at 4s., which is to be expended in the mine. Full particulars, with reports, on application.

BUYER of Carn Brea, Camborne Vean, Great Martha, Sydney, and Furze Hill Wood Consols.—12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE MINING SHARE MONITOR for July contains particulars of the progress of the following mines:—East Carn Brea, Uny, East Caradon, East Alfred, North Treskerby, Unity, &c. Price 6d., free by post.

Business transacted in the above and all other mines, by Mr. J. Hume, 74, Old Broad-street, London. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

The following SHARES have been placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas FOR SALE, at the prices affixed, free of any commission:—

20 Mount Pleasant (div.), £24.
100 North Minera, £1¼.
100 Lower Park, 17s. 6d.
100 Colomendy, £1.
10 Brynford Hall, £9¼.
10 Herward United, £9½.
10 So. Bryn Gwiog, £14½.
20 Crowlwm, 10s.
100 So. Condurrow, 12s. 6d.
50 South Gernick, 4s. 6d.
10 Rosewarne and Herland, £1 5s.
20 East Seton, 3s. 6d.
30 North Crofty, £6½.
50 Carn Camborne, 21s 6d.
400 Ribden.
50 Dulta (Tin, Limited).
100 East Kongsberg Silver (£5 fully paid up), at £4¾.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Mr. Pike directs the attention of capitalists and speculators to his General Statement, which appears in the tenth page of this day's Journal.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES, 1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 2½ per cent.

JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE, free of commission:—

1 South Frances, £132½.
1 West Seton, £355.
10 Old Tolgus, or part, £9⅛
5 Herward United, 8⅞.

Apply to Mr. Wm. Ward, Sharebroker, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE, will be most happy to give reliable information upon the real position of Dale Mine, he having been favoured with a report from a disinterested agent.

FOR SALE:—30 Dale, 18s. 6d.; 20 Great Retallack, £1⅛.

WANTED, a few Ribden, at 5s.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., AND M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S., ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS. LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK, ENGINEERING VALUER, AUCTIONEER, ARBITRATOR, AND AGENT, CROSS STREET CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

N.B.—These professional matters, including valuations of railways, are attended to solely by Mr. Kirk, personally.

COPPER AND LEAD MINES IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, IN SHARES, most PROMISING WORKS, within five miles of the contemplated railway to Llanfyllin from Oswestry.—Apply to Mr. Royle, solicitor, Llanfyllin.

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, BULLER AND BERTHA MINE, with STEAM-ENGINE and all the PLANT. Tenders to be sent to the committee, under cover, to Mr. Dunsford, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on or before Ten o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender, and if no satisfactory offer is received the plant will be sold by public auction as soon afterwards as possible.

Further information may be obtained by application to Mr. Wolferstan, Plymouth, or to Mr. Dunsford, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL WORKING MANAGER, to SUPERINTEND the OPENING and CONDUCTING of a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES.—Address, stating references and salary required, to Henry Whitworth, Esq., Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY or MINE MANAGER or VIEWER, SURVEYOR, or ENGINEERING SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, £250 per annum.—Address, "A. M.," Post-office, Chester.

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June 28, 1861. R. SYMONS.

Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL PAPERS ON COLLIERY OPERATIONS—No. IV.

ON PUMPING WATER AND WINDING COAL.

SIR,—So great is the change that has taken place in the system of winding coal and pumping water at many collieries during the last fifty years, that the present system can scarcely be said to bear any resemblance to the one then in use. There are some few collieries that are yet worked upon the most primitive principle, and where the rudest description of machinery is in use, but they are fast dying out. The change has been a rapid one, for within a comparatively recent period the old open-topped atmospheric engine was to be seen at many collieries as a pumping engine; and I am well acquainted with a gentleman who heard the father of one of the most extensive coal proprietors of this country declare that he wanted no engines, for they would always be out of order, and that nothing in his opinion would ever beat the gin-wheel. Since that period, at the very same colliery that he was then working from 400 to 500 tons per day have been wound up one shaft. The perfecting of the steam-engine by the illustrious Watt has doubtless done much to cause the change, but probably as much is due to the increased demand for coal, which has stimulated the enterprising spirit of the capitalists of the present day to such an extent that this most useful commodity is now wrought at a far greater depth than the most imaginative of our forefathers ever contemplated; and so greatly has competition increased, that it has compelled some colliery owners to raise most enormous quantities per day to meet their neighbours in the market who are favoured with local advantages. If we are to judge by what comes before the public, it would certainly appear that the profits are not to be calculated by the number of tons gotten; and I may say, without betraying any trust reposed in me, that it is not always the case that a colliery yields the largest profits where the gets are the greatest.

The machinery best adapted for pumping water varies with circumstances: if the shaft is intended to be used solely for pumping water, then I should prefer having a side-lever Cornish engine, or a perpendicular direct-acting low-pressure engine, with parallel motion, instead of arch head and chains. If the shaft or pit were also used for winding coal, then it would become advisable to pump with slide rods and L-legs, so as to give more room at the pit top for banking and taking away the coal. If the latter plan be adopted, it is better to have a crank and cog-wheels, the wheels to be of such size that the engine will run 2 or 2½ strokes for the pump's one. It frequently happens that the pumping crank is the weakest part of the machinery, and consequently often breaks, doing considerable damage and involving much loss of time: this may be attributed in a great measure to the erroneous method that is often had recourse to to determine the requisite strength of a pumping crank—that of simply measuring the width of the carriage walls, or the distance between the bearings, instead of taking the whole length of the crank as though it were stretched out. I have measured one this morning, and find the real length of the crank to be 17 ft. 2 in., whilst the distance between the bearings is only 6 ft. 11 in. This is only a two-throwed crank, and a 4½-ft. stroke: if a three-throwed one the real length would continue in the same proportion. A pumping crank may be much strengthened by putting a wrought-iron pin, 3 inches diameter, through the centre of each neck at the time of casting. The maximum speed that the buckets or rams ought to travel should never exceed 140 ft. per minute, and that only on rare occasions. Small lifts are sometimes worked at a much quicker speed, but it is reckless to do so, as one false stroke might either break the clack piece, bucket piece, or ram chamber. For pumping water up an incline plane, or downbrow, it is necessary, when the engine is at the surface, to have an L-leg at the bottom of the shaft, to which should be attached either wood, iron, or wire-rope pump-rods, to be supported on pulleys fixed to the angle of the mine. If wood, perhaps the best method is to have small pulleys attached to the pump-rods, and lay a strong tram-rail to the angle of the plane, for each pulley to move to and fro on. If wire-rope be used, which is decidedly preferable in point of economy and durability, it will be necessary to have a sufficient weight immediately above the ram, to run upon wheels or pulleys, so as to force the ram into its chamber, and the column of water up the inclined plane. The engines mostly in use for winding are the high-pressure horizontal ones, and they are, probably, in some respects better adapted for that purpose than most other kinds. One decided advantage they possess over the low-pressure is that they pass the centres much better, and seldom or ever get fast or stop upon the centre. Another is that they are always ready to start off when the steam is applied, however long they may have been standing, which is not the case with the low-pressure engine, for if it stands a short time it becomes choked up, and it is requisite to blow through, as it is technically termed, which is done by opening all four valves. A high-pressure engine can be bought for much less money than a low-pressure one of the same power, but the wear and tear and consumption of fuel is much in favour of the low pressure one. It has frequently been contended that a low-pressure engine used more water than a high pressure one did in performing a given quantity of work, but such is not the case. In point of economy the high-pressure engine will not bear comparison with the low pressure, neither in use of fuel, the wear and tear of boilers, or the use of oil and tallow, but, from the objections previously referred to, it is better where the shafts are deep, and heavy loads are required to be raised, to have either a pair of coupled engines with link motion, a vertical high pressure one, or a horizontal one. I have seen engines upon all the three principles work very well, but prefer the vertical high pressure: it is more a matter of choice than anything else, as the relative merits of the three kinds do not differ materially. Whatever kind of engine is used, it is essentially necessary that the hand gear be so fixed that the engine-tenter can command a good view of the pit top, and that the most improved principle of valves be used, so as to render the engine as light to handle as possible.

For very deep shafts, and a quick speed, it is better to have a powerful brake, to be acted on by steam power, as it can be applied instantaneously, but for shafts of ordinary depths it is not required. A brake worked by a screw with chased thread, and the fulcrum and brake so fixed that it will immediately act upon the wheel when screwed down, answers very well. The principle of working a brake by the engine-tenter throwing his weight upon one end of the lever, and having a weight attached to the other end to draw it back, is not a very effectual method, but one often adopted. It now being imperative to have both a brake and an indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft attached to each winding engine, I will just remark that a very effectual kind of indicator, and one that seldom or ever gets out of order, was patented some time ago by the Messrs. Lee, of Hurst, near Ashton. If two pits are sunk in close proximity to each other, the engine is frequently fixed in the middle, so as to wind up both. This principle of winding dispenses with the necessity of using the objectionable balance weight, which is so often used, as the empty tub, rope, and cage answer as a balance whilst the load is being drawn up the other shaft. A great quantity of coal can thus be wound up two shafts, but where either pit is used as an upcast shaft, it is unwise to wind upon this principle, as at a distance of 1000 yards from the shaft in the mine each descent of the cage in the upcast is perceptible in the main air-way, by the temporary suspension of the air on each descent. The plan of having two sets of guide rods in one shaft, and winding two or three tubs one above another, one cage to be ascending while the other is descending, and the operations of hooking on and banking going on simultaneously, is not open to the same objection; and as much coal can be thus wound up one shaft as ought ever to come from one set of workings. The pit top and bottom ought to be so arranged that the tubs can be pushed into the cage or taken out at either side of the shaft.

Wooden conducting or guide rods are decidedly preferable to any other kind, excepting the shaft is an upcast, and the temperature will not permit of them being used. Round iron or wire conducting rods answer tolerably well for pits that are not deep, but in no case are they equal to wood, still the advantage is not so great that I would take either kind out and replace them with wood, excepting they were worn out. I have an opinion that iron rails, something of the form of those used upon permanent railways, might be substituted for wooden guide rods where the temperature is so high as to injure wood, and put together in a similar manner, by screwing each end of a rail to a bearer. Of course, I am now considering that we are at a depth of 400 or 500 yards, a distance that it becomes very expensive to sink a shaft solely for ventilating purposes. The kind of ropes in general use for deep shafts are the wire ones, either round or flat: of the two kinds the flat rope is preferable. Where the depth of the shaft does not exceed 200 yards six-stranded flat hempen ropes are in use at some collieries, and they certainly possess one advantage over wire, that of being able to detect a flaw in the rope before it becomes dangerous. The frequent accidents and loss of life occasioned by the breaking of wire-ropes, and the difficulty of detecting a flaw in them, from their being covered with grease and tar to preserve them, forcibly point out the necessity of using the safety-cage in all cases where the wire-rope is used at shafts where men ascend and descend. For my own part, I do not like to place too much reliance upon the use of the safety-cage, for such like apparatus, however useful they may be, are sometimes found out of working order when wanted; therefore it is better to pay strict attention to the examination of the ropes, whether safety-cages are used or not; and the ropes should be changed as soon as they are found dangerous, as there is no saving in working a rope after it becomes so. If flat ropes are used, the ordinary drums, with wrought-iron horns, or arms, to keep the rope in its position, are equal to any other kind, when cast-iron sides or verticals, are used; then it is unnecessary to have a fly-wheel, owing to the great weight of the drum rolls and brake wheel, for the drums ought to be 20 or 22 ft. diameter for a shaft 500 yards deep and upwards. A similar kind of drum will answer for round wire-ropes, only that it should be wider. It was long considered that a round wire-rope would be much damaged by lapping one lap upon another, but it is not so. The drums should be perfectly square of the pulleys upon the head stocks.

It is hardly necessary to say that cast-iron shafts of no description or strength ought ever to be used as winding gear, or anything connected with a winding-engine. There are many different methods of constructing head stocks, but it is a matter of slight importance how they are constructed, or what form they are, provided they are firmly put together, and strong enough to carry the load they are intended to do. Pitch pine is the best material to make them of, as it possesses the combined advantages of durability, strength, and cheapness, compared with any other material. The pulleys ought to be 15 or 16 ft. diameter, not that there is any mechanical advantage gained by having large pulleys, beyond that of having less friction and doing less damage to the ropes. The system of winding coal by a continuous rotary movement and endless chain is one that has had a fair trial in many localities, but it is one that I could not recommend at any depth, and at a great depth it is utterly impracticable. For winding up incline planes or downthrows, where the depth of the shaft does not exceed 200 yards, I consider it preferable to have an engine on the surface. At a greater depth it is, perhaps, better to have an engine and boilers underground: when so, the furnaces and steam together act as good ventilating agents. As to whether it is better to wind up inclines or sink perpendicular, I may offer some remarks in a future paper.

Before concluding this article, I may remark that in gearing up a colliery at the present time too much rivalry appears to exist between proprietors and managers as to which shall bear the best appearance, and be able to wind the most coal in the least time, without paying sufficient regard to the capital expended. I have seen collieries geared up almost regardless of cost, and able to wind as much coal in one day as was required in two or three, either from not having a market for their coal, or not being able to send a sufficient quantity out from the mine. Only fancy two collieries doing the same amount of work, and placed under nearly the same circumstances, and having to go into the same market, with a difference of several thousand pounds expended in the first outlay, and you may realise how it is that so many well geared up collieries disappoint the expectations of the owners. It is well enough for those to have what I call a gentleman's colliery who are not particular about profits, but those who are wanting the greatest amount of legitimate profits will do well to bear in mind that every shilling ought to come back with interest, and that every superfluous shilling spent is so much lost, and that whatever is done at the surface the profits must come from underground. I am fond of substantial work, but abhor money being spent for no other purpose than to gratify a selfish ambition and a vain show.

JOS. GOODWIN.

COLLIERY VENTILATION—FURNACE AND MACHINE.

SIR,—It may be useful to show the real and comparative cost of the two modes of ventilation. Taking first the machine of Mr. Struvé, one of those capable of exhausting 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute, will cost at a moderate estimate, for machinery, fittings, foundations, &c., 3000*l.*

Allowing interest at 8 per cent. for capital and redemption of the same, as the machinery may be considered of little value at the end of a long term of years.....Per annum	£ 240	0	0
Attendance, two men at 1*l.* 1s. per week	109	4	0
Oil, tallow, &c.	18	17	0
Coals—taking Mr. Taylor's data, we get 520 tons, at 3s. per ton	78	0	0
Wear and tear of boilers and machinery	20	0	0
Total, per annum	£ 466	1	0

And the cost of a furnace to circulate the same quantity of air will be 240*l.*

Interest at 8 per cent. as before .....Per annum	£ 19	4	0
Attendance, two men at 15s. per week	78	0	0
Shaft repairs	12	0	0
Coal, 1040 tons at 3s. per ton	156	0	0
Total, per annum	£ 265	4	0

So that we have a balance in favour of the furnace of no less than 200*l.* 17s. per annum, and in this calculation I believe that the machine has been very partially dealt with. The single item of coals, therefore, proves of little consequence when the aggregate expense is taken.

In the case put by Mr. Moore, where 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supposed to be in circulation, the effect produced will, I presume, be the same in each case, so long as a uniform speed is kept up by the engine working the air-pumps in one case, and the furnace is also kept fired in a uniform manner in the other case. But the ventilation of a coal mine makes, perhaps, the nearest approach yet known to a perpetual motion; and I have not yet heard of any machinery, driven by steam-power, which can be relied on as a perpetual motion. This, I repeat, is one great objection. But we may notice, also, that the arrangements for ventilation in a mine are continually changing. The air-currents are sometimes being lengthened out, sometimes made shorter; new splits are made, and various modifications effected from time to time. And I apprehend that the furnace will more readily adjust itself to these alterations than the machine. The latter will, indeed, always give the same relative results to the furnace, but will require to be altered in its rate of speed, in order to meet the different circumstances we have alluded to.

I have carefully read the remarks of Mr. Moore on the sinking of staples, as requested by him, and do not see any misapprehension on my part as to his meaning. I may possibly have treated the subject in a slightly different manner from that intended by him, but do not perceive any error of consequence.—*Gateshead.*

ALEX. ROSS.

LOSS OF LIFE IN CORNISH MINES.

SIR,—I have read the article in last week's Journal under this head with great pleasure, and am glad to see the Cornish miner in his damp, hot, and ill-ventilated end, stope, or shaft is not entirely forgotten by parties able and willing to advocate his cause. That hundreds of miners die every year of consumption, or debilitation of body, caused by working in bad air, I know to be a fact. I have worked myself, and known men work for months, in air where the candle would scarcely burn when placed in a horizontal position, and when out, which it would be many times in the core, it would be impossible to relight it, except by going back 30 or 40 fms., the air in the end not containing sufficient oxygen to light the match. Many of the Cornish mines are prosecuted to great depths, and lodes proved for long distances by a single shaft; the natural consequence is there is no current of air in the mine, the ends are close and hot, and in addition the powder smoke from three or four holes dies in the end, there being no draught to carry it back to the shaft, the work in these ends is of a very laborious description, and the miner is soon bathed in perspiration, and gasping for breath, but he must work on if the price is a tight one, and the living—or "existing," for it can scarcely be termed living—of himself and family depend on driving the given stent by measuring day, and earning his miserable pittance of 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10s. per month. I have known men working in an end of this description in three months lose from 20 to 30 lbs. of flesh, and others, having large families, who have continued to work in them for the little difference in the pay gradually sink, and have assisted to carry them to their graves before they have reached the prime of life.

These are facts which can be proved upon enquiry in any mining village in Cornwall. But the fault does not lie with the managers of the mines as stated: they, in most cases, do all in their power to save their men's lives, and ventilate the ends; but the committees and adventurers read in the reports of courses of ore discovered and passed through in certain levels, and they write to know the reason "why" they cannot have their samplings increased, and to have those ends pushed with all speed? The answer is, there is a shaft sinking, which will be holed by a certain time, when the air would be good, and the ore could be got at much less cost. The rejoinder is, "It must be had at once," which is equivalent to saying if he will not they must get some one else who will: this is in a good mine. In a poor mine levels are often extended a long distance from the single engine-shaft, and the air is very bad; the manager recommends a shaft to be sunk for ventilation and for drawing the stuff, when the end could be driven at a less price. "What will the cost be?" is enquired. "So much." "We cannot have it done yet," and the miner suffers for it. This is the cause, in many instances, of bad ventilation in mines, committees and Chairmen, who know nothing of mining, dictating to their managers, and they are in this and many other matters "penny wise and pound foolish." I leave the miners' cause in the hands of your correspondent and others better able to advocate it, and hope, having put their hand to the plough, they will not stop to look back until they have accomplished all they wish for the miners' good.

A MINER.

NATURAL OXIDE OF SILVER.

SIR,—I have recently seen in the *Mining Journal* (March 20) an article on the Natural Oxide of Silver, signed "Chemicus." The article, though brief, has much interested me, and can be made of much value by the writer informing us on certain points. I and friends are interested in several mines of silver and copper in this State and elsewhere, who have been engaged in mining for seven years past. My brother is president of the Ophir Silver Mining Company, which, though developed only one year ago, has produced such great results in that time that the entire region where it is situated (Washoe), on the eastern border of our State, has been most thoroughly searched, and many rich mines of silver discovered and developed. These mines work only one class of ore—the sulphuret of silver,—yielding from $300 to $400 per ton, and often quite reaching to $1000, $1500, and $2500 per ton of rock. Of course, this is not the average yield, but these mines are undoubtedly of exceeding richness and great extent, and yield many different kinds of ore. I have found native chloride of silver in small quantities in one mine, but not being acquainted with the native oxide I do not know whether it exists in this silver region or not. Now, what I desire to know is its peculiar chemical and mechanical properties and appearances as it is found to exist in nature, and its general location with reference to the ordinary silver deposits or veins. Is it generally found in mechanical combination with the sulphurets and other ores or not? Of course, I have examined the leading chemical works on the subject, but they give no information on this point, as many, in fact, deny its very existence, and only speak of it as artificially made in the laboratory. "Chemicus" also speaks of the new process of reduction of the ore, and if I could be informed of this new method I have every facility for controlling several of these mines, and daily applications to take interests in mines in consideration of reducing the ores. I should much like to know its cost per ton, the materials used, the time required for the reduction from the ore to metallic silver, and all other points that will give a clear understanding of the mode of operation. I may add, that I take the most lively interest in all new discoveries, especially chemical, mechanical, and metallurgical.—*San Francisco, California, May* 20.

LOUIS BLANDING.

SALT IN ASSAYING.

SIR,—I cannot see any great display of "talent or ingenuity" in your Callington correspondent's evasive remarks, in last week's Journal, in reference to the use of salt in the assay of copper ores, nor to which of the correspondents he can have any particular allusion? Instead of "bringing something out of nothing," the fact has been established that salt is injurious in the assay of copper ores, and will remain so until it can be proved otherwise; and which fact has been accomplished without the aid or discovery of any "great and wonderful wells of chemical acids," or petroleum from America. Your correspondent would require but a very small amount of chemical knowledge to be satisfied that salt is injurious in the present Cornish dry assay of copper ores, as it is daily observable. He does not appear to be in favour of any scientific advancement or improvement in his own avocation, but prefers belonging to the old school of—I do it because my grandfather did.

M. W. BAWDEN.

General Assay Office, Camborne.

USE OF SALT IN CORNISH ASSAY.

SIR,—This subject has now been fully and fairly discussed. The results of Messrs. Richardson's carefully conducted experiments, and those obtained by myself, clearly demonstrate that the judicious use of salt causes no material loss in the assay. The loss of copper by the use of salt is but a fractional part of the difference between the wet and the dry assay. The cause of the difference must, therefore, be referred to other sources. I regret to see that the only two Cornish assayers who have ventured a word on this subject have approached it in anything but a philosophical spirit. It would certainly be unfair to the Cornish assayers to take these two "specimens" as a fair *average sample* of the Cornish "produce;" and in analysing their products your readers will readily perceive that the results obtained are considerably under the average.

The "Camborne letter," Mr. Jenkin thinks, has played a most important part—it has kept "the bubble" from collapsing, or rather bursting. Now, as I understand the "Camborne letter," it begins by roundly and dogmatically asserting, without any reasons why, without any data, that the loss of copper by the use of salt is very great; that carbonate of soda is not much better; that to the writer's knowledge there is "no practical science extant in which greater improvements are requisite, in order to produce more correct assays, and to obviate the many discrepancies of daily occurrence, than in the present original and antiquated mode of copper assaying as adopted in Cornwall." I beg your readers to observe that this is a quotation, and is certainly a very full and ample confession for a Cornish assayer to make, and one would think a very damaging one. But the writer of the "Camborne letter" had quite another object in view. He laments the disreputable state of assaying in Truro, Redruth, and, no doubt, he thought of Callington. He confesses salt was bad, carbonate of soda not much better, and that, as all Cornwall used these treacherous substances, discrepancies were of daily occurrence, and the results were not trustworthy. For his part his eyes had long been opened; he had discarded the obnoxious fluxes, "substituting another reagent of an alkaline composition," and possessing the following whimsical recommendatory properties, "more preferable and equally as economical, answering the purpose for which it is intended, and yielding more accurate results." This is the whole secret of the Camborne letter,—the only place to obtain trustworthy assays is at the "General Assaying Offices, Camborne."

Well, Sir, it was not to be expected that Callington could stand this more than two weeks, and I am not surprised to read the indignant protest from that celebrated city in last week's *Mining Journal*. For my part, I feel highly flattered that anything I may have written has been "taken particular notice of" by Mr. Jenkins; it is an unexpected honour. I fear, however, that your correspondent has forgotten what he read, or did not understand it. He charges me with trying to bring something out of nothing; and, in the same wonderfully confused and contradictory sentence, dashes through copper assaying, the animal and mineral kingdoms, and finally disappears down one of the *mineral* oil wells of America.

There are certain very interesting questions that I would fain ask your correspondent. What affinity does the oil-wells of America bear to the animal and vegetable kingdoms? Poor ignorant people like myself have been in the habit of calling these oils *mineral oils*, to distinguish them from *animal and vegetable oils*. Another question suggests itself—is the Cornish assay *always* carefully performed? A friend of mine, a few months ago, had some slight difference between two assays for silver in a sample of rich copper ore, and a third sample was sent to Callington. The result was so utterly at variance with the two previous assays that samples were sent to Truro and Swansea, and as these assays closely corresponded with all but the Callington one, the assayer there was informed of the discrepancy, and requested to make another, but he insisted on his first produce. The results were as follows:—Truro, 4 ozs. 12 dwts.; Swansea, 4 ozs. 5 dwts.; Liverpool, 5 ozs.; Alderley (2 assays), 4 ozs. 10 dwts. each; *Callington*, 33 ozs. 8 dwts. Now, Sir, if these results can be considered as "a safe guide to either the miner or smelter," I am much mistaken. There is, however, a saving clause "in the hands of experience;" and in justice to the other assayers, the only logical conclusion from the above results will be that the sample sent to Callington was *not* placed in the hands of experience.

If the writer of the Callington letter would leave his dogmatism and prejudices behind him, and travel eastwards and northwards to this little village, I would be happy to show him the refuse from upwards of *forty thousand tons of copper ore, from which all the copper has been extracted and converted into metal, "without fire or furnace."*

It is a pity to be obliged to notice these trifling irregularities in the discussion of a very important scientific question, which requires only a simple statement of facts, and their logical deductions. Your readers will, therefore, pardon this digression, and give me credit for the attempt to clear the subject from all extraneous matter.

W. HENDERSON.

Alderley Edge, July 2.

ORIGIN OF MINERAL VEINS.

SIR,—With regard to the correspondence in the *Mining Journal* respecting the deterioration of gold veins in depth, I find that Mr. Belt, in his interesting enquiry into the origin of mineral veins, gives a very lucid explanation of his opinion, which, moreover, I think, is one which is entitled to every consideration. Mr. Belt says that in South America it has long been known that the upper parts of auriferous lodes are much richer than the lower; many mines once worked with great profit near the surface are now abandoned as worthless. In Victoria, although a few mines might be pointed out, such as the Mariner's Reef, at Maryborough, and Poverty Reef, at Sandy Creek, where rich deposits of ore have been found at a depth of from 300 to 400 ft., yet the general experience must lead to the same conclusion. The opposite opinion, which was long held and encouraged in Victoria, led to the most mischievous results. Thousands of pounds were expended upon lodes which had been rich at surface, in the expectation that as rich or richer deposits would be met with at a greater depth. In nearly every instance the adventurers met with disappointment. Instances are innumerable of veins of quartz, highly auriferous in their upper parts, containing none of the precious metal below. In the case of the "Floating Reef" there was a promising vein discovered near the surface some feet in width, but below it suddenly contracted to a few inches, and although the thin continuation of the vein was followed to the depth of 200 ft., no change in its character took place. The value of the teachings of science, says Mr. Belt, was never more verified than when, in the reaction that followed a long neglect of the quartz veins of Victoria, the colonists, disregarding the well-known fact that throughout the world auriferous lodes were only rich near to the surface, a fact that had been insisted upon by one of the most eminent of European geologists, hastily adopted the opinion, based on two or three exceptional cases, of veins continuing to yield gold to a depth of 200 or 400 ft., that, like copper and lead lodes, they would not only continue, but in some cases might even be expected to get richer as they descended, and acting on this opinion commenced extensive works on nearly every lode that had proved rich near to the surface for the prosecution of deep mining. Let the mining experience of 1859 and 1860 answer whether science was not right. Not a tithe of the mining companies formed in 1859 are now in existence, and yet most of them were formed to work veins from which large quantities of gold had been obtained within 100 feet from the surface. As the miners proceeded downwards the quartz became gradually poorer, until at a depth of from 100 to 250 feet the veins ceased to be remunerative. There are not six quartz veins in the colony of Victoria in which a sufficient quantity of gold has been obtained at a depth of 400 ft. to pay for the cost of extraction, whilst on every gold field instances could be pointed to of mines once worked with great profit now deserted on account of the poverty of the deeper part of the lodes. Hence Mr. Belt contends it may be safely concluded that the same rule holds good in Australia as Sir Roderick Murchison has shown to prevail in other auriferous countries—that the working of gold-bearing quartz veins is not remunerative excepting near to the surface, the ore being concentrated in the upper parts of the lodes. No doubt, the settlement of the question whether Mr. Belt's or Mr. Evan Hopkins's opinion is the correct one would be interesting to all parties, and I think that if Mr. Hopkins's argument were based upon the interpretation of known facts, instead of being carried on by treating the matter in general terms, as he has done, conclusions would be come to much more speedily.

AUSTRALIS.

A MODEL MINE MANAGER.

SIR,—When I was a young man I worked in Poldice Mine (now a part of St. Day United), and from that time to the present I have worked in many other mines; and in my observations during a long life I have oftentimes been mortified by the behaviour of some of the captains to the labourers. It appeared to me excessively odd that men only just taken from the ranks of labourers, and invested, together with a white jacket, with a limited authority, should act towards those labourers with so much insolence as to indicate a total want of fellow-feeling. I have worked hard in my time, and with very little success, for a miner, with the utmost industry, can only just "keep body and soul together." Like many of my comrades, I have tried many mines from time to time, in hopes of better wages, but have found that I had better have stuck to one mine, where the manager conducts himself well.

In moving from place to place, I thought that I would try the Liskeard district, and one Saturday I attended the setting at West Caradon Mine. I thought that I would see how the manager (Mr. Frns. Pryor) conducted himself towards the men before I took a bargain, so I waited till the end of the setting, and was much pleased with the good temper, condescension, and kindness displayed by him; so different from the conduct of many others that might be named. Says I to myself,—"That is the man for me; he shall be my master, for he is a kind man, and not hard-hearted to the poor men." Since then I have worked under him, and have not been disappointed; for although my wages are much as before, I have civility with it, and that, Sir, is worth something. I find Capt. Johns, too, a very good sort of a man; kind to the men, but honest to his employers. I am very glad that a man so worthy as Mr. Pryor has been successful, as I find is the case with him in his many concerns; and I wish him all the success that he needs for himself, wife, and children.

In conclusion, I would take the liberty to advise all pompous and self-conceited agents to learn how to conduct themselves with becoming propriety towards the labourer, without whom they would have no post whereof to glory. Study to make your labourers comfortable, by following the example of such men as Mr. Frns. Pryor and the few others like him.—*Liskeard, July 2.*

A LABOURER.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MINING IN WALES—THE LOWER SYCHNANT MINE.

SIR,—Mr. T. P. Thomas ought to get more correct information before accusing me of making partial statements. Mr. Phillips never was sole proprietor of Lower Sychnant, but held the share I mentioned (11-32d). I stated the entire profits on his share from the time of the discovery until the mine ceased working in 1832, it being then, at any rate, supposed to be exhausted. Since the amalgamation of the two setts, when Mr. Burton joined, there has been, upon the whole, a considerable loss.

Whatever may be the value of my opinion on mining subjects, I may, perhaps, be allowed to remark that Mr. Thomas's opinion would be valued quite as highly as it is now if he could manage to give the shareholders in his numerous mines an occasional dividend. Perhaps, as "Old Miner" says, his harvest has not yet come. If all the seed sown in the shape of shareholders' sovereigns should fructify it would, indeed, be a goodly crop. I gave in my former letter the real reason why we wished to retain the Lower Sychnant. We might have had the motives Mr. Thomas ascribes to us, if we had ever heard of the riches said to exist there, and now so soon about to be brought to light. Like the notes in Baron Munchausen's horn, which were frozen up for a time, and did not sound until thawed by the warmth of the fire, so these wonderful stories of hidden treasure have lain dormant for 30 years, until now called forth by some genial influence.

Mr. Thomas says no cross-cuts have been made in the mine. "Old Miner," on the other hand, expects great things from a cross-cut, said to have discovered ore, but which the old people (of course, not knowing ore when they saw it) abandoned. Mr. Thomas is in error in saying that I sold shares in Sychnant Mine; some of my uncle's shares were sold after his death. Neither, unfortunately for us, is the ground so easy, or the dividends so large, as he describes. If the test of efficient working be the quantity of ore extracted, how is it that with such fine courses of ore at so many different points, as are enumerated in the reports of North Minera. so little ore is produced there?

If Mr. Thomas and his party can work the Lower Sychnant Mine without injuring the drainage, or otherwise inconveniencing the workings of Upper Sychnant, the proprietors of the latter will not begrudge him any ore he may find there, but rather give him credit for finding what his predecessors have failed to discover.

Stansty Lodge, Wrexham, July 2. R. V. KYRKE, Jun.

P.S. If "Old Miner's" memory, of which he is so proud, does not serve him better on other subjects than as to the price of ore, it is not much to be relied on. I only find two parcels (300 tons altogether) sold at 19*l.* per ton; none at 22*l.*: and the average price of the ore sold at Lower Sychnant in the former working (including round ore) was 13*l.* 16s. only.

MANUFACTURE OF PEAT.—With a view to secure the adoption of Mr. W. H. Buckland's invention for the manufacture of peat, the merits of which were fully discussed in the *Mining Journal* in the early part of 1860, a dinner has been given at Dublin to Mr. J. D. Brunton, to give him an opportunity of explaining the process which the company he was forming proposed to develope. Mr. Brunton expressed the opinion that by the adoption of the new process fuel for locomotive purposes, &c., would be procurable in Ireland at a price which would render the importation of English coal unnecessary. The process he described as very economic. The machinery is simple, and consists of an inverted perforated conical chamber, which is fed like a hopper. In this chamber revolves a conical wide-bladed screw, which expresses the softer portions of the peat through the perforations, and forces the fibre through the smaller end of the cone. The expressed peat is received in a second hopper, and thence passes into a tube, in which rotates an Archimedean screw, which presses the slime forward through the end which is contracted. This tube is made to form the upper side of a flue, which is kept hot by a furnace placed beneath, the object being to partially dry, or rather to assist the drying of, the slime. The slime as it comes from the heated tube is moulded into convenient forms, and afterwards dried. This drying is effected by placing the moulded peat in a flue, through which the heat from a furnace is made to pass.

THAMES IMPROVEMENT.—Whilst the improvement of the Thames is exciting attention, a proposition emanating from Col. C. F. Parkinson may appropriately be referred to. He proposes to purify and beautify the Thames either by erecting below London-bridge a dam or wall, with several flood-gates in it, and surface culverts on each side to carry off the surplus water, or overflow of the river, or (if on examination it is found that they will bear the pressure) he would attach the flood-gates to the piers of London-bridge. He would open the flood-gates at full tide, and close them at ¾ ebb; so that there would be ample time for the navigation to be carried on. By this plan, London would always have a full, clean, inodorous river flowing through it, available at all times for water conveyance between London-bridge and Teddington Lock, beautiful to look at, healthful and pleasant to the inhabitants, and far more useful for water traffic than at present, when there is so little space or depth for it during low water. It would also effectually prevent the upflow of all noxious matter with the tidal rise below London-bridge.

WATER AS FUEL.—The use of water as a fuel is now attracting a good deal of attention in the scientific world. We read in the *Revue Universelle:*—"The vapour of water has already been utilised in metallurgy as an agent of oxidation in the roasting of certain minerals, particularly to facilitate the separation of the compounds of antimony and arsenic in metallic sulphurets. For several years attempts have been made to employ the calorific power of the hydrogen contained in water; and it is the same line of invention that Messrs. Maire and Valler have sought to utilise as a combustible in industrial furnaces, and particularly in metallurgic operations. Water, fed in a regulated and intermittent manner into a hot fire, is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen. The combustion of the latter in presence of the atmospheric air (the oxygen of the water being employed in burning the carbon) produces a considerable heat in addition to that of the principal combustible. There results then a considerable augmentation of caloric, without any addition of combustible, and consequently a more rapid fusion of metals and materials, and an economy of fuel which the authors of the process state varies from 40 to 50 per cent. Experiments and calculations have demonstrated that the heat absorbed by the decomposition of water is less than that furnished by the combustion of the gaseous products of the water decomposed." How far this may be made available in the process of making iron is a result yet to be ascertained.

Prof. HODGKINSON (renowned for his knowledge of the properties of iron, especially as regards the application of the metal to architecture and engineering) died last week at Broughton, near Manchester. The September Meeting of the British Association will, consequently, miss one of its chief officers and local illustrations.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending June 29, 63*l.* 13s. 7d.; number of passengers, 15,283.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 30 was 13,361*l.* 1s. 1d.

MINING IN SCOTLAND—No. XI.

In resuming the subject of my last paper, I must needs remark that the results of my experience, as therein detailed, are such as to excite considerable attention, and, as a natural consequence, amongst certain would-be far seeing folk, a proportion of jealousy, they supposing (how erroneously experience will soon teach) that it is only to find a mine and forthwith work it to a profit. Emulation is honourable and noble in a good cause, but where envy is begotten, and mean measures are descended to, emulation ceases—that which was worthy endeavour becomes pettyfogging. I cannot avoid making these censures, from the conduct of some small land proprietors and agents, who take it for granted they must become millionaires instantly, or that the applicant will do so at his expense if a request for a right of search, in the form of a tack-note or grant, be made professionally.

Previously to the great fact of the Lochwinnoch Consols Mines containing lodes of immense value becoming known, these worthies were willing enough to give invitations to make examinations, and offer promises to execute any necessary documents. No sooner, however, was it proved beyond doubt that copper ore really existed in paying quantities, and in many situations, than their tone and their characters became altogether changed; the great work of national enrichment and local benefit became a dead letter, self being the only consideration; persuasion, even if that prevailed, had to be commenced *de novo;* instead of 1-16th dues being asked 1-10th, and in some instances even 1-7th, were insisted on, besides a gratuity and dead rental, equal at least in value to half the fee simple and revenue derivable from the estate. But even these are not all the obstacles to the progress of "Mining in Scotland;" in one case, where I found an abandoned mine I was, from certain indications and trials, induced to believe that by proper management, and the present facilities, it might be wrought to remuneration. A few days' consideration was asked, and, as I supposed, consented to. On again visiting the place I was coolly informed "that if it were worth my while to work it, it was as well worth that of the proprietor, and he intended to form a company himself, and reap the benefit." The adage, "Every man who becomes his own lawyer has a fool for his client," may be realised here, as he knows nothing whatever of mining pursuits.

Another worthy, referring to his advocate, was assured his estate would be turned topsy-turvey, his game and woods destroyed, and his patrimony ruined. When this would not avail, a "mare's nest" was discovered—he found an obsolete Act, of some 400 or 500 years old, by which the Crown (query, the English or Scotch Crown) reserved to itself all claim to mineral rights in the country; therefore, no grant could be given. (Query, had it not been jeopardising his personal influence, I wonder if the same sharp attorney would not have invalidated his master's title to the estate at all.) Again, so self-satisfied is the owner of a rough mountain district of the value of his mineral ground that neither reason, persuasion, or any other means will convince him that he has not got the very acme of perfection of all metallic deposits; his land contains the best of minerals of every known and unknown description, except tin, which he has not yet found. I presume he never will procure it from his mineral wealth, in more senses than one, so obstinate is he that no application for grants, in any reasonable proportion, is listened to. His lands certainly yield iron, copper, lead, and blende, as well as sulphur; but his terms are so exorbitant that no sane company could ever attempt their development; they, therefore, will probably, as they have before been, become the subjects of speculators, who will sell the shares, not the minerals. Yet, again, another has expended large sums, in many cases on most injudicious and expensive trials, under extravagant and ignorant direction, in a few cases yielding results of an extraordinary character, which would, if separately and economically wrought, add not only greatly to his exchequer, but vastly to Scotland's wealth and character as a mining country. This person insists on being repaid the whole of his outlay, and exacting enormous dues; therefore no prospect of mining can be held out in that quarter.

These are only a small series of the difficulties that surround "Mining in Scotland." I must repeat a piece of meanness I can never forget, nor would it be generally credited. Rumour had set forth that a discovery of copper ore had been made in the neighbourhood of one of the mines I am at present developing, and that I was cognisant of its situation. A person was set to watch my footsteps. On going to the spot with a couple of practical friends, to ascertain its real worth, I little supposed our march was being reported. However, such was the case; next day work was being vigorously prosecuted, and considerable quantities of rich copper ore broken without permission. Having at once, on my visit satisfying me of its value, made application, the further proceedings of the interlopers were suspended, a letter from the worthy lord of the manor to me to that effect having been received, though the other parties claimed a priority of discovery.

Mining capitalists, who purpose coming to Scotland to mine, may expect some, or possibly all, of the above hindrances. They may be assured there are abundance of minerals of good quality, but to make them remunerative they must act with great caution, for if a canny proprietor thinks he can squeeze the uttermost farthing at the present he will do it: whether the speculator gain or lose is of little moment to him; he has never hope or confidence in the future. This over-cautious cunning, or covetousness, has been more the cause of mining not progressing in Scotland than all other causes combined. There are many noble and worthy exceptions. I have generally found the smaller the property the more consequential and difficult the proprietor. These evils will work their own cure.

The more I see of this country, and I have had great opportunities of doing so, the more am I persuaded of its vast mineral resources. The gigantic formations of hills and mountains are traversed by proportionably great lodes, in some instances to an extent so vast as to stagger belief. At the Lochwinnoch Consols this has been the case; the bare mention of a copper lode 12 or 18 feet wide at the surface was, as we have seen, disbelieved by a person acquainted with mining even when he saw it; how much more incredulity may be expected in the written statement of the fact? The nature of the rocks at this mine is wholly different from the cupriferous strata of Devon and Cornwall—the prevailing stone is common whinstone, traversed by peculiar amygdaloidal and trappean dykes. These, again, are associated with metalliferous veins, and at their junctions valuable deposits may be pretty safely calculated on. These amygdaloids vary in their properties and constituents; some of them are exceedingly hard, others soft or decomposed, in this particular resembling in some respects the granite. They frequently contain pebbles, evidently rounded by attrition and water-wear; many of the latter are basaltic, some are serpentine, some steatitic, others common limestone. I have met with good bloodstones occasionally; their cementation is a kind of marl or clay, sometimes indurated, but exceedingly susceptible of atmospheric influences; alumina appears to be one of the principal constituents. As soon as the preparation of aluminium becomes simplified and general, I have little doubt but the refuse of our mines will be highly prized. Carbonates of lime and barytes are abundant, as well as oxides and carbonates of iron; therefore it will not be surprising to the miner to hear of our frequently finding malachites of superior quality; the specimens of blue and green carbonates are very beautiful, and appear to be of recent formation. Where chlorite, the peach of the miner, is found it invariably is a good indication.

When matrices of porphyritic rock and oxides of iron prevail, the ores are extremely rich, and more perfectly disseminated. Some of the lodes have true gossans, others are without that characteristic. The best lodes have the same general strike or position as the Cornish lodes—a few points north of east and south of west. The dips alter considerably, but where found slightly varying from the perpendicular are usually most productive; they mostly underlie south; there are also caunter lodes productive, cross-courses unproductive, and of the most positive character; flookans, elvans, and all the well-known characteristics of a mining locality. These are peculiarly well developed at the Lochwinnoch Consols, where greater facilities and extended works afford opportunities for investigation. The great success at these mines, as may be easily supposed, led to extended speculation. The mines at the Calder Glen, near Lochwinnoch village, are now attracting considerable notice. I purposed to have said a great deal about these mines, and their probabilities of becoming a valuable property, but discoveries therein during the week induce me to be silent until next week, when I shall possibly be able to detail facts that will as much surprise the public as did the great mine at Lochwinnoch Consols. I may be allowed to remark that at the latter mine this week a great improvement has been made; the shipments for the month will amount to nearly, if not quite, 80 to 100 tons, of better priced ore than any yet sent from the mine.

I have visited and examined numerous other good and great lodes, but the conditions asked and insisted on are such as, I fear, will effectually prevent "Mining in Scotland" from ever being made attractive to English capital or English miners.

Strange is the anomaly that in Cornwall (Redruth, for instance) the most energetic mining speculators are Scotch gentlemen, whilst in Scotland the bare mention of a mine at home is met with a shrug of the shoulders or a sneer. With these, and all the other numerous ills I have mentioned, if a few such mines as the Lochwinnoch Mines be once wrought, "Mining in Scotland," by Scotch capital, will progress. If it do not it shall not fail by want of exertion and endeavour on the part of your correspondent—

GEORGE HENWOOD.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, in Dublin, on Monday, Mr. JOHN CONOLLY in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the accounts and the reports of the directors and mining manager were submitted. The statement of accounts for the six months, to end of April, showed—

Balance last audit	£3874	7	5		
Calls received and interest	477	10	10		
Lead ore sold, Ballintemple	280	12	9	= £4632	11 0
Ballysillogue mine cost	£ 460	6	8		
Ballintemple mine cost	564	18	5		
Cost of exploratory operations	230	9	8		
Salaries and office expenses	279	14	4	= 1535	9 1
Leaving credit balance				£3097	1 11

This balance was thus made up:—Money lent on security at interest, 1500*l.*; stock (1000*l.*), New Three per Cents, 943*l.* 16s. 3d.; ore bill on hand, 280*l.* 12s. 9d.; cash in National Bank and in hand, 372*l.* 12s. 11d. = 3097*l.* 1s. 11d.

The directors reported that the time since the previous meeting had been occupied in exploratory works, the result of which is detailed in the mining manager's report. Although much work had been accomplished the expenditure had been greatly reduced. At Ballysillogue the work now in progress required no machinery, and at Ballintemple sufficient lead had been raised to pay half the cost. Messrs. Fayle, Murphy, and Macdona (directors), and Mr. Hardy (auditor) retired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election. In conclusion, they congratulated the shareholders upon their sound financial position.

Capt. W. G. Roberts reported that the principal operations at the mines were at present of a prospective character. The explorations, or costeaning works, had been made throughout nearly the whole of the sett in the north and south direction, and several lodes had been discovered, some of which were now being examined along their course, and which he purposes to further prove during the ensuing half-year. The prospects at Ballysillogue were good, but operations had been suspended because the lode split up. At Ballintemple they had sunk to the 20, and extended a level 7½ fms. from shaft; the lode is small, but producing occasional veins of lead. The costeaning had been carried on with vigour. About 5737 fms. have been wrought within the past six months, which had resulted in the discovery of several lodes. At Killahurler a large lode had been found, composed of quartz, iron ore, argillaceous matter, and spots of iron pyrites, upon which costeaning pits were being sunk in an east and west direction, and a shaft sunk upon it. At Moneylough three lodes had been discovered, one from 3 to 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, flookan, and a little iron pyrites. This was being examined along its course, and he proposes to further prove it and some of the other recently-discovered lodes by sinking trial shafts upon them. Some other indications and lodes of less note have been found in other parts of the sett, which may be hereafter proved, but more particular attention at present will be directed to the development of those of the greatest promise.

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the several items in the reports and accounts, remarked that he regretted to have to say that the large lode in Ballysillogue Mine became so unpromising that the directors thought it better to discontinue working at the lode, which looked so well at and near the surface, but which broke up, as the shaft was sunk, into branches or sprigs. And though it was probable these branches would at a greater depth again unite, and form a valuable place for operations, still he (the Chairman) was sure they would all agree with him in thinking that the directors had exercised a wise discretion in discontinuing this work, particularly as the shaft in this place was difficult to be worked. In the Ballintemple Mine they had for some weeks been obliged to suspend their operations; the continuous dry weather leaving them without water to work the machinery. The recent rain had, however, enabled them to again put the shaft in motion, and they trusted that by the end of the year they would be able to find it most profitable. They had also carried on an extensive system of costeaning, or surface exploration. It would be seen by the mining manager's reports that nearly 6000 fms. of this cutting had been executed and examined. By the accounts, it will be found that this enormous amount of work had been done for a sum of 230*l.*, and he (the Chairman) would fearlessly assert that in the annals of mining no instance could be cited in which so small an outlay had produced so vast an extent of work. They had in these trials discovered several lodes, which had yet to be tried, and he was glad to be able to state that since the reports were written and printed two additional lodes of considerable magnitude had been discovered, and in these they would shortly commence operations. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.—The retiring directors and auditors were then re-elected, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, on Wednesday last, Capt. THOMAS RICHARDS, of Camborne (purser and manager), in the chair, who introduced business by reading the following statement of accounts:—

Balance against adventurers to the end of January last	£1392	19	2		
February labour cost	£209	11	2		
March ditto	233	18	6		
April ditto	234	2	0		
May ditto	232	19	4		
June ditto	241	8	8 =	1141	19 8
Merchants' bills				577	6 6 = £3112 5 4
By call of 1*l.* 10s. per 1024th share (when collected)	£1536	0	0		
Less discount of 2½ percent. on calls paid on or before March 6	21	0	0 =	1515	0 0
Leaving balance against adventurers				£1597	5 4

The agents' report was as follows:—

July 3.—Roderick's Engine Lode: Roderick's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the lode is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The 20, east of Louisa's shaft, is driven 9 fms. 1 ft. east of cross-course; the lode is worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The 40 is driven north on the cross-course 2 fms., where the lode appears to be carried on with the cross-course, The 14 has been driven 14 fms. west of the cross-course (on the engine-shaft lode); the lode is 2½ ft. wide: this end presents a very promising appearance, containing some tin. We have 25 fms. more to drive on this end before we shall intersect Rosewall Hill flookan cross-course, against which the greatest part of the tin in that mine has made.—Giesler's Lode: The 50 has been driven west of Giesler's flat-rod shaft 12 fathoms, where we have holed to a level driven east of winze by the former workers; this level extends 5 fms. west of the point where we holed, making the distance from Giesler's flat-rod shaft to present end 17 fms. The lode in the western end of the winze is 1 ft. wide, containing tin. There are extensive workings below the 40, east and west of the said winze, on this lode. Giesler's flat-rod shaft was sunk down to the 50 by the last workers (in Giesler's lode), and we should recommend sinking this shaft without delay.—Carbona Lode: Since our last meeting we have communicated the 50, east of Giesler's shaft, with the winze sunk on the 40 by the former workers; below this level we have cleared up two winzes. In the eastern winze, which is down 2 fms. under the 50, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth about 8*l.* per fm.; in the western winze, which is 18 ft. under the 50, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The 30 is driven east 6 fms. 4 ft. The men are now engaged in sinking a winze below this level, to communicate to the 40; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.—Deep Adit Level: The deep adit cross-cut is driven north of Highborrow shaft 38 fms. on the cross-course in search of other lodes. No time will be lost in getting the steam-whim stamping-engine to work, although to commence work on the tin floors we should stamp inferior work until the floors are in suitable order for receiving better quality. We have much work to perform to make the mine in proper working order. The former company having sunk below the 40, after the tin, to a considerable depth, in some instances as much as 12 fms., and drawing the water and tinstuff by manual labour, we have now made a commencement with these workings both east and west of Giesler's shaft in the 50; and, taking the general prospects of the mine into consideration, we believe that all points of operation look quite as well as we first anticipated. The ground being rather hard the progress is not rapid, but, so far as we have opened, there remains no doubt in our minds that it will prove ultimately a very productive mine.—T. RICHARDS, H. TAYLOR, J. PEARCE.

In answer to questions by Mr. Murchison, the CHAIRMAN stated that this was a five months' account, and included some extra work during the last two months in building the steam whim-house, in the carriage of the steam-stamps, and in some repairs to the engine, all of which was included in the accounts. The water in the mine was so little that the old workers went below the 50, and drew their stuff and water by tackle. It was important that the present company should go below the old work as soon as possible, as this was the best part of the mine.

Mr. MURCHISON: You have mentioned that an engine has been repaired; that is not the new pumping-engine?—Capt. THOS. RICHARDS: No, the stamps and whim-engine, which were second-hand.

Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDS, of Redruth, asked how long a time would elapse before there would be credits; and advised that the next account should be held in three months from this time?—The PURSER did not suppose anything could be brought into the credits for a couple of months, perhaps three, as if they began to stamp in six weeks it must be inferior ore. All the tinny ground remained idle at present, in consequence of not having the means to return it. There was plenty of ore to stope when the means existed to stamp it, but until the stamps and whim were ready it would be a useless expenditure to bring it to the surface.

Mr. MURCHISON: Have we opened much new ground that will return tin?—The PURSER: Yes.

Mr. MURCHISON: And the old ground will also give no ores to return from?—The PURSER: There is tin to come from the old ground; they worked down 10 and 12 fms. below the 40, to drain the stuff, and all that.

Mr. MURCHISON: You would work the old ground on tribute?—The PURSER: Yes, in certain cases. The end in the 40, which was to be extended under the 20, has not been proceeded with as yet.

Capt. W. RICHARDS: What are you prices in general?—The PURSER: 7*l.*, 8*l.*, and 10*l.* a fathom for driving.

In answer to further questions from Messrs. Murchison, J. B. Palmer (a large shareholder), and John Berryman, as well as Capt. W. Richards, the PURSER added that the engine only worked about one and one-half or two strokes a minute, and keeps the water down, as there is very little in the district. The engine would take them down a good depth. Their working expenses would be about 300*l.* a month until the next meeting. The tin returned the first month of stamping would be very little, as they would stamp only poor stuff to make the floors. The accounts had been made up to within a few days, and the next meeting would be about the second week in October. The returns, when in good working order, would be about 3 tons of tin monthly, to start with.

Capt. T. RICHARDS moved, and Mr. J. B. PALMER seconded, that the accounts be received and adopted, and that a call be made of 30s. per share, 2½ per cent. to be allowed on all calls paid prior to July 24. This was carried unanimously.

A conversation ensued as to the arrears of calls, amounting to 132*l.* It seemed that one shareholder (deceased) owed 50*l.*, and his executors had not yet arranged his estate. Another shareholder owed 30*l.* These accounts were considered to be good, but the purser was desired to obtain them as soon as possible.

In answer to several queries, the PURSER stated that they were using ordinary Welsh coal, at 11s. a ton, and employing 40 men underground. That gentleman was then au-

thorised to open a bank account with the Messrs. Bolitho, at St. Ives, his overdrawn balance not to exceed 300*l.*

Mr. W. BAZELEY, of St. Ives, while approving of this power in the present instance, thought its exercise by pursers generally tended to make them indifferent about unpaid calls. He instanced a mine in which 800*l.* had been overdrawn, and when wound-up the irrecoverable calls were very heavy.—The meeting then terminated.

As there were several shareholders present from a distance, Capt. TAYLOR pointed out the surface operations. St. Ives Wheal Allen stands on ground which rises westward from St. Ives, on the borders of the Bristol Channel, and is distant from that town about 1½ mile. Its sett is contiguous to, and all its operations are within easy distance of, St. Ives Consols, while on still higher granite ranges near it are Rosewall Hill and Durlo Mines. It is north and west of St. Ives Consols, ¼ mile from Rosewall Hill, and ¾ mile from Durlo. Besides a large amount of underground operations—which, if unseen, were heard, for blasting was occasionally audible—the shareholders have two neat and substantial engine-houses erected for them. One, on the north-west, contains a new 30-in. pumping-engine by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, which was found to be in excellent order, and whose work is very light on account of the scarcity of water. The other, on the south-east, contains a whim and stamps, which will be at work in six weeks, bringing up a good deal of ore from below, and its 16 stamp-heads crushing the numerous prills of tinstuff which now lay about. This is a 22-in. cylinder. A whim was at work at Roderick's shaft of 19 fms., and on Giesler's shaft of 50 fms., the last slightly underlying to the south. Another whim, for the moment idle, serves to work the Louisa shaft of 27 fms.; and still another, 150 fms. from the centre of operations, is over Highburrow shaft of 20 fms. Blacksmiths and carpenters' shops, and a neat little account-house, are conveniently situated, and the whole of the buildings and ground show neatness and care, with an air of permanency and stability which denote the intentions of the shareholders. The various points of underground work are denoted in the agents' report. They show old ground cleared, and made good for future procedure; the recovery of mineral, unperceived by, or valueless from the then low price of tin to, the former adventurers; and indications of undiscovered wealth of a very encouraging nature. So near St. Ives Consols, and in the same strata, the hope is that one of the carbonos which have made that mine and Providence famous may speadily be fallen in with—one was at St. Ives Consols, we believe, at the 70—and the shareholders find their mine at a heavy premium. A discovery in so rich a locality would, of course, at once raise Wheal Allen to a leading market and speculative position.

At the dinner, Capts. T. and W. Richards and H. Taylor expressed their great confidence in the mine. They observed that, though the ground was hard, the neighbourhood and the appearances were good. The price of tin was exercising a depressing influence on mines, though still about double what it was when the mine was at work last; but if Wheal Allen worked steadily and patiently, it would bring large quantities of tin into the market just as that market recovered from its lethargy. Though some unforeseen difficulties and delays had arisen, on the whole, they had progressed well. The outlay was comparatively light, yet, unless appearances deceived, in a short time Wheal Allen would repay its owners for the energy and capital invested in it. Capt. W. Richards earnestly advised the shareholders to resolve on their points of operation, and prosecute them with spirit. With a prompt and judicious outlay the mine would quickly be developed, while tardiness only brought larger expenses and drew largely on their patience.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Dr. J. E. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The general statement of accounts, made up to April, showed:—

Call	£6000	0	0		
Copper ore sold	4163	8	0		
Tin sold	3031	17	6		
Red oxide and arsenic	19	7	0	= £13,214	12 6
Balance last audit	£3353	17	8		
February mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	2970	3	4		
March ditto	2999	13	11		
April ditto	2788	8	3	= 12,112	3 2
Leaving credit balance				£ 1102	9 4

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, yielding good saving work for copper and tin; the lode at this point is much improved in value and appearance. In the 120 rise, against Fielding's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive, being disordered by the influence of a small cross-course; we have about 2 fms. more to rise and sink to communicate with the 110. Offord's shaft is sunk 4 ft. below the 120, at which point we have a large capel and elvan lode, yielding stones of copper ore, and have commenced driving east; from the appearance of the ground and large quantity of water flowing from the lode and elvans, we may shortly expect an improvement. In the 110 we have driven a cross-cut north 5½ fms.; about 22 fms. east of Offord's we have cut into the main part of the lode, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding copper and tin; from the appearance of the lode we have every reason to expect a valuable piece of ore ground here, although we cannot at present report its value. In No. 1 winze, sinking below the 100, about 5 fms. east of the 110 end, the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fm. In No. 2 winze, 12 fms. east of the 110 end, the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fm. In the 100 end the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of ore per fm.; this end is from 26 to 28 fms. east of the 110 end. In Cheynall's winze, sinking below the 90, east of Offord's, the lode is 10 ft. wide, yielding from 12 to 14 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is about 17 fms. east of the 100 end. In Kitelee's winze, 6 ft. below the level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding 16 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is from 33 to 35 fms. east of the 100 end. In Mathew's rise, above the 90, against the shaft, the lode is from 9 to 12 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 60*l.* per fm. In the 90 end the lode is from 9 to 12 feet wide, worth 110*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; this end is a few fathoms east of Mathew's shaft. Mathew's shaft is sinking below the 80, in a lode yielding 10 tons of ore per fm., with a large quantity of tinstuff. In the 80, east of Mathew's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor. In the 70 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding low-priced tinstuff; the ground is more favourable. In the 100, west of Fielding's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding stamping work; in this level we have indications of an improvement in connection with the elvans. In the 90, west of Rowland's, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding stamping stuff; in the rise over this end, against Moyle's bottoms, we have a large tinny lode; when we communicate with the old workings we expect to open tribute ground. In the 80, west of Pinniger's, the lode is 9 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, not to value; at this point we expect to communicate with King's shaft, which is sunk to the 80; when this communication is effected we shall drive the 80 west of King's. We have as yet no appearance of any lode in the 70 cross-cut, north of King's, towards the north lodes, we expect several fathoms more to drive before intersecting any of them. At Black Dog shaft we are rising and cutting down the shaft to bring down the kibble at the 50; the lode about this shaft, at the 30, 40, and 50 fm. levels, is very wide, yielding stones of copper ore. We have cleaned and secured the 60, from Offord's to Dippa's shaft; we are now clearing and securing Dippa's shaft, above the 60 to the 50 and 40 fm. levels, on the elvan lode, which when done will enable us to work the ground about Dippa's and Tonkin's old workings. In the coming quarter we purpose putting in a balance-bob at surface, connected with Harvey's engine; an angle-bob at the 100; and put down and fix a 17-in. plunger at the 120, and 30 fms. of main-rods: to accomplish this will require three months. In the past quarter we have sold 1364 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper ore, and 46 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. of black tin. For the present quarter our returns will be about the same.—JOHN DELBRIDGE, JOHN PETHERICK, RICHARD GILES, JAMES BRYANT, EDWARD RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that Captain Delbridge was present, who would be glad to afford to the proprietors any information beyond that contained in the report just submitted.

Mr. KITELEE enquired what were the prospects of the mine as compared with what they were six months since?

Capt. DELBRIDGE stated that during the past six months the general prospects of the mine had very considerably improved.

The SECRETARY stated that he had during the past quarter visited their mines some two or three times, upon which occasions he had thoroughly investigated the whole of the details connected with the undertaking, in which he was assisted by the manager and engineer. He was glad to say that the recent alterations and improvements in the pitwork and machinery had answered every expectation, and that the whole of the machinery was in a most efficient working condition. So effective, indeed, had been the alterations made, that he considered no let or hindrance could take place to prevent the shaft being sunk more rapidly than had hitherto been the case. The pitwork had been changed at the bottom of the mine; and he trusted that the 130 would be soon reached, when with the change which had taken place in the bottom of the engine-shaft, with a productive lode for tin coming in, they might reasonably hope that the property would soon be placed in a much more encouraging position. That hope he founded upon the fact that in the 110 the lode had been cut and found productive, that the 100 was in a fine run of ore, the present end being better than any previous portion of the driving, that the 90 was in a splendid course of tin, estimated at from 110*l.* to 120*l.* per fathom, the end being between 30 and 35 fms. in advance of the 100, that in rising to Mathew's shaft there was a lode worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fathom, and that in sinking Mathew's shaft towards the 90 they had a lode producing 10 tons of ore to the fathom. The prospects of Busy had greatly improved, and had not the fall in the price of copper taken place, considerable profit would have been realised during the past three months' operations. The depression in the price of metals, however, he believed, was but temporary. One important fact the shareholders must bear in mind was, that before another winter set in there was every prospect that several of the neighbouring mines would be working, and that a good understanding would exist between the respective companies, by which the water charges of each mine would be materially lessened—the water charges formed a very important item in the development of Great Wheal Busy.

Capt. DELBRIDGE, in answer to questions from Mr. Kitelee, stated that the eastern part of the mine had considerably improved during the last quarter, more especially in the 90 east. As Mathew's shaft and Kitelee's winze were going down in a whole piece of ground at about 37 fathoms of the 100 end, he considered that their reserves in that part of the mine were very considerable, and if the 110 east, going under the unwrought ground, should prove as productive as the ground had been above that point, the value of their property would be much increased during the next six months. He stated that it was proposed to put in a small plunger in connection with Harvey's engine. He could not at present put any particular value upon the lode in the engine-shaft, but it certainly was worth more than 10*l.* per fathom. The lode below the 120 had very much improved in value. The cross-cut that had been put out to intersect Oates's lode had not attained that object.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if they were overburdened with water?—Capt. DELBRIDGE replied that, generally speaking, they did not find much water, except when they closely approached the elvan course. The eastern engine was working at the rate of about five and the western engine at six strokes per minute.

Mr. KITELEY said, as a large shareholder, he must express himself perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Capt. Delbridge was opening the mine, and was glad to hear that its prospects had so considerably improved. He felt that he need not urge upon Capt. Delbridge the necessity of exercising, especially in times like the present, the most rigid economy.

The report was then unanimously received and adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

In answer to a question, Capt. DELBRIDGE stated that the engine-house at Boscowan had been erected, and trusted, before three months, it would be draining that mine.

Messrs. W. Harvey, Pinniger, Fielding, Hunter, Vivian, Rowland, and Dr. Mathew were re-appointed the committee of management.

Mr. PINNIGER referred in appropriate terms to the great loss the committee and the company had sustained since they last had the pleasure of meeting each other by the demise of Mr. Nicholas Harvey—than whom none was more efficient or more esteemed. It would have been a great pleasure to him to have seen the mine so considerably improved, it having been for a long period a property in which he had taken the greatest interest, and in the successful issue of which he ever had the utmost confidence in. Mr. Nicholas Harvey was a man who possessed great energy and marked ability, and it was his wont no less than his pleasure to bring his sound and matured judgment to bear for the advantage of those with whom he was associated. To that company especially, and to the mining interest generally, his loss has been great indeed, but he trusted, as he believed, that their loss had been his gain.

Mr. KITELEE having endorsed the opinions expressed by Mr. Pinniger, stated that they were greatly indebted to the whole of the committee for the manner in which the company's affairs were conducted, and especially to Mr. E. King, their esteemed secretary, upon whose information and advice he continued to most implicitly rely, it having been upon so many occasions more than verified.

A special vote of thanks having been passed to Capt. Delbridge for the satisfactory manner in which he continues to open up the property, the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

A special general and general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, yesterday,—Mr. J. LABOUCHERE in the chair.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the object of the present meeting was to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to adopt, Articles of Association for the government of the company. In order to bring the matter before the proprietors, he would submit the statement which the directors had prepared. It was to the effect that—

The directors have the satisfaction of informing the shareholders that the step taken to register the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, as a company with limited liability, in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders passed at the special meeting held on Dec. 28 last, has been attended with success, and the Registrar has granted the required certificate. Of this the shareholders were duly informed by circular dated May 15th last. The directors have now prepared, in accordance with the resolution also passed at the special meeting of Dec. 28, Articles of Association, which now require the consideration of the shareholders, with the view of adopting them as special regulations for the government of the company in pursuance of powers in that behalf contained in the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

Of course (the Chairman continued), shareholders were liable to the amount of 4*l.* per share, inasmuch as the shares were 20*l.* shares, of which 16*l.* had been paid; but now 4*l.* per share was the extent of their liability.

Mr. J. R. JEFFERSON enquired if the board were perfectly satisfied upon that point?

Mr. FRESHFIELD (the company's solicitor) said that the Registrar having furnished them with a certificate of registration was a conclusive proof that they were regularly incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament expressly declares "that the certificate of registration shall be conclusive evidence that the requisitions of the Act have been complied with."

Mr. JEFFERSON asked if such would be the case, irrespective of the compliance of the whole of the shareholders?

Mr. FRESHFIELD said that his rendering of the terms of the Act was that, unless they could render a return of every shareholder they could not comply with those terms, and so could not become registered with limited liability. But the Registrar read the Act of Parliament somewhat differently. The Registrar considers a company entitled to a certificate of registration upon furnishing him with the best list of shareholders that could be obtained. That had been done, and the Registrar had issued a certificate of registration with limited liability. The facts of the case were that the Registrar considers that he is entitled to give his certificate of registration under circumstances which he (Mr. Freshfield) should have thought the Registrar would not have done. There could be no doubt that the Registrar had consulted the Attorney-General upon the point, and thus obtained sufficient authority; and the certificate of registration, as he had before said, was by the Act held to be conclusive evidence that the requisitions of the Act had been complied with.

Mr. JEFFERSON considered it a just provision to hold to the 4*l.* liability, and no one could say a word against it. It was very desirable that shareholders should avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Limited Liability Act whenever practicable.

Mr. HOLLAND enquired if there was anything worthy of special notice in the Articles of Association?—Mr. FRESHFIELD said there was nothing in the Articles calling for special notice.

Mr. JEFFERSON enquired if it were absolutely necessary, after having taken the step above referred to, that an association should be formed? Was it required by the Act?

The CHAIRMAN said that the main object of the association was to limit the liability.

Mr. FRESHFIELD said that as the Registrar had given a certificate of registration, and as his decision was final, he (Mr. Freshfield) congratulated the shareholders upon having achieved their desired goal—limited liability. The Articles of Association were substantially those in the schedule appended to the Act of Parliament, but wherever the terms of the scrip could be adopted it had been done.

The motion adopting the report and Articles of Association was then put and carried unanimously, which concluded the business of the special meeting.

The notice convening the ordinary meeting having been read,

The SECRETARY read the appended report:—

The directors have to inform the shareholders, that since the annual meeting held on Nov. 23 last, the reports received from the mining captain of the appearances and prospects of the Checo Copper Mine have been of the most gloomy description (the lodes throughout being exceedingly poor), and the operations have entailed a considerable monthly loss. The directors, in consequence, have resolved to recommend either the suspension of the working of the mine, or continuing only very limited operations, until an opportunity offers of disposing of the sett, or a resumption of exploratory operations is considered advisable. The directors are also of opinion that the operations at Dulcinea should be suspended, as the mine holds out no prospect of improvement, and only entails a loss to the company.

The Republicano Silver Mine is without alteration; the expense of working, however, being small, the directors consider that the interest held by the company should be continued. The Al fin Hallada Silver Mine continues to yield profitable results, and the prospects are satisfactory. The profit for the six months ending Dec. 31 last was $1996·91, and on the three months ending March last $1514·85.

The directors have much pleasure in stating that the estates of the company are in a souad condition, and that the year ending June 30 last, is expected to show an income of from $25,000 to $30,000. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held in the month of Oct., when the accounts to June 30 will be presented. The directors expect, notwithstanding the unfortunate losses entailed by the operations at the Checo Mine during the last six months, that the company's business, on the whole, will show a profitable result.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving its adoption, said the object in continuing limited operations at the Checo Mine was to prevent the forfeiture of the company's claim. It was not deemed prudent to give it up altogether, because it was believed that it would again prove a profitable property.

Mr. SURGEY asked what amount it would be necessary to expend to prevent farfeiture of the claim?—Mr. NAYLOR thought about 30*l.* or 40*l.* per month.

Mr. JEFFERSON suggested that all such matters should be left to the directors.

Mr. HOLLAND said the board had taken the judicious course of sending out instructions that if at a certain date (which would be about the present time) discoveries in Checo had not been made, the expenditure was to be reduced to about 100*l.* per month, and in the event of no subsequent improvement taking place, to further reduce the expenditure to what was necessary to keep nominal possession of the mine. The board deemed it prudent that the question of the intrinsic value of the mine should be solved. Although it certainly was by no means encouraging to see their dividends derived from the other resources of their property devoted to the trying of the experiment, yet it would not have been prudent to have left the question unsolved.

Mr. SURGEY enquired the amount of profit obtained from the land?—Mr. WHEELWRIGHT replied between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* for the year.

Mr. HOLLAND said that even assuming Checo to be a dead letter, they would realise 6000*l.* a-year from the land, in addition to the silver mine, which was producing considerable profits.

Mr. SURGEY enquired if, in the event of it being considered desirable to dispose of the land, what amount it was estimated would be realised?

Mr. NAYLOR said that would be rather a difficult question to answer, the more especially as the property was likely to gradually increase in value.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT said an offer had been made upon one occasion of $300,000, but he always valued it at about $500,000, or about 90,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* It was a property of increasing value.

Mr. SURGEY thought that was a fact not generally known to shareholders, and one of great encouragement, for they possessed a valuable property in land as well as in mineral.

The SECRETARY said there was some reason, he thought, to expect that a railway would intersect their property, which would tend materially to increase its value.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT said that what was required was the division of their property into settlements.

Mr. NAYLOR thought it would be a great pity to lose control over the Checo Mine, for it would not be the first time that Checo had been given up, and afterwards suddenly proved extraordinarily rich.

The report was then adopted, and a unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

COLONIAL BANK.

The forty-seventh half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. C. MARYATT in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) read the appended report:—

In accordance with the requisition of the charter, the directors submit to the proprietors the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1860, which comprises the nett profit made during the half-year ending at that period:—

DEBTS.					
Circulation	£	265,572	12	6	
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities		1,478,443	3	9	
Paid-up capital		800,000	0	0	
Reserved fund		80,940	17	9	
Nett profit		36,774	0	7 = £2,361,730	14 7
ASSETS.					
Specie	£	278,965	11	11	
Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due		1,238,482	1	1	
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts		36,777	2	8	
Due to the bank in London on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.		803,037	9	9	
Bank premises and furniture in London and in the colonies		4,468	9	2 = £2,361,730	14 7

The directors have much pleasure in being able again to present to the proprietors such a satisfactory statement, and to add that the latest accounts received from the branches compare favourably with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. They now, therefore, recommend that out of the nett profit reported above, which amounts, after providing for income tax and all bad and doubtful debts, to 36,774*l.* 0s. 7d., a dividend be declared of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1860, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the corporation, which will require 25,000*l.*, leaving 11,774*l.* 0s. 7d. to be added to the reserved fund, which will then amount to 92,714*l.* 18s. 4d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, had nothing to add further than to state that the bank was progressing satisfactorily. Of course they could not expect to conduct the present large business without losses, but he assured proprietors the losses they had sustained had been fairly and amply provided for. He then formally moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

A PROPRIETOR enquired if the state of affairs in America was likely to injuriously affect the bank?

The CHAIRMAN stated that our colonies were intimately connected with the United States, and the present condition of America might injuriously affect the importation of supplies, and to that extent the bank might, perhaps, be indirectly affected—directly the bank was not likely to be affected.

Mr. HINDS was a large and original proprietor, and had had the honour of the acquaintance of several directors for many years. For some time past he had been anxiously watching the progress of the reserve fund. Last year 12,044*l.* was added to that fund and the proposition at present before the meeting was to add the further sum of 4774*l.*, which sums were nearly equal to a half-year's dividend. Now, nobody could doubt that it was very desirable their reserve fund should be accumulated to 100,000*l.*, but he did not think it need be so quickly acquired. He had every confidence in the judgment and efficiency of the board, but at the same time he did not see that in one half-year they need add to their reserve fund one tithe part of the desired goal—100,000*l.* He was not going to make a proposition upon the subject, but he would suggest to the directors that upon the present occasion a portion of the sum which they proposed to add to the reserve fund should be appropriated for the purpose of dividend.

Mr. CAVE (a director) knew that the hon. proprietor who had just spoken was in private life a great stickler for ample reserves, and he (Mr. Cave) could not see why Mr. Hinds should advocate a different policy to be pursued in his corporate capacity to that which he strenuously advocated in his individual position. The board felt that the reserve fund should amount to at least 100,000*l.*, not only as a defence against any sudden contingency, but that they should be able to regularly maintain their dividends, which, in a concern like this, was a matter of great importance. The directors were very large holders of the stock of the bank, and were, of course, as anxious as any of the hon. proprietors for the dividends to fructify in their own pockets; but, at the same time, the directors felt it would not be just to the corporation if they considered that before they thought of the safety and security of the whole concern. For the security of the bank, and the interest of the proprietors, he would suggest that they should wait until they had arrived at the happy goal of 100,000*l.* reserve fund, when the surplus might be considered as applicable to a bonus, but not even then to the full extent of their earnings, for it would still be necessary to put by something to meet the great responsibility of their vastly increasing business.

Mr. HINDS was perfectly sure that the board did everything that possibly could be done to promote the interests of the corporation, and what he had said had been merely thrown out as a suggestion.

Mr. SCOTT said it must be patent to all hon. proprietors that every step which the directors had taken had been marked with prudence and judgment, and he was strongly of opinion that the prudential step which they now advised should be adopted, for it was impossible to be too prudent. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, when a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year (free of income tax) was declared. A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed and acknowledged, when the proceedings terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been unusually heavy all the week, and but few transactions in any of our leading mines have taken place. The market generally has a very gloomy appearance, with a downward tendency, but it is the opinion of experienced persons that the gloom is only transient, and a short time only is required before a more favourable change will take place, which view is strengthened by the improvement in the standard, though slight compared with the late decline. To enumerate the shares which have declined in price would prove a task, and I will, therefore, be content with a general reference. The favourite shares of the day have participated, and it is, therefore, believed that those who have purchased are more likely to be on the safe side than sellers for the account.

At EAST CARADON the caunter has fallen off since last noticed; at present the 60 west is worth 50*l.* per fm., and the 60 east 40*l.*, which are still two good ends, but there is no doubt of a favourable change again shortly. All the other productive places continue to look well, and without any change. The last parcel was weighed off on Saturday, and the overweight on the best parcel proved about 10 tons more than calculated, consequently there will be more than 100*l.* added to the amount of sale. The next monthly sale is estimated at 255 tons. The usual four-monthly account meeting is convened for Thursday next, at Salisbury, when the financial statements and official report will, no doubt, show a prosperous and permanent dividend mine.——MARKE VALLEY and and WEST ROSE DOWN general meetings will be held at Salisbury, on Thursday next.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS account for the three months ending on March was held on the 25th ult., when the financial statement showed a debit balance of 1942*l.* 12s. 5d.; a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Although the prospects of the mine at present are not very encouraging, there is some consolation held out by the agents that the lord has reduced the dues from 1-15th to 1-20th, and that they hope to increase the returns during the current quarter, in consequence of some orey ground being opened by the holing of the winze between the 96 and 106 fm. levels, as well as the hope of cutting the lode at the 116 before the next meeting.——At PENHALE MOOR the discovery recently made in the 20 is still holding good, fully maintaining its size and value, with every appearance of its continuance.

CRELAKE continues to progress satisfactorily; the lode in the 74 east is 4 feet wide, worth 4 tons per fm.; the cross-cut north from that level is expected to cut the main lode in about three weeks. The 62 east is worth 2 tons, the winze in the bottom 3 tons, and the stope 1 ton per fathom. The 62 west is producing saving work, and the stope 1½ ton per fm. In the 50 east the stope in back is yielding 2 tons per fm.; the stope west of the shaft, on the south lode, 4 tons; the stope in back of the north lode is yielding 7 tons per fm., and the new stope in the bottom 15 tons per fathom. In the 40, west of shaft, the stope in back is producing 2 tons per fathom.—Bedford Shaft: The 40 south, on No. 1 lead lode, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm.: the rise is yielding 2 tons; the northiend of the level is yielding saving work; the 24 south producing saving work; the lode in the 12 south is yielding about 8 cwts. per fm. The engine and all the new machinery are working well, and other operations progressing with much encouragement.

At FURZE HILL WOOD the prospects are considered very encouraging; the lode recently intersected in the 20 maintains its character and size, and is producing good work for tin. At a meeting held last week a call of 1s. per share was made, and a resolution passed for the immediate erection of a 24-in. cylinder engine to fully develope the mine, which is fully warranted from the improved appearance of the property.—At LADY BERTHA no satisfactory change has taken place for some time; the several productive places are without alteration, and returning about the usual quantity of ore.——GAWTON is represented as looking more favourable, especially in the two western levels.——At EAST DEVON CONSOLS the prospects continue to present the same favourable character as for some time past; and the general impression with those interested is that they will shortly have an improvement in the 40 fm. level, in which direction they are still driving.

At HAWKMOOR they have a very good lode in the 25 east, it is large, and will yield upwards of 3 tons per fathom of good quality ore; there is also a good lode in the stopes in the same level. The underground operations are retarded in consequence of the scarcity of surface water.——At WHEAL ARTHUR the lode in the back of the adit continues to yield full 2 tons of ore per fathom; and there are other places producing ore which enabled them to sample last week about 84 tons.——ROSEWARNE CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the 20 fathom level, where there is a good lode of copper ore coming in.

EAST GRENVILLE continues to look highly promising, and the operations developing the lode in a satisfactory manner. The lode in the shaft maintains its character and value, the shaft being down about 6 fms. under the 35. The several ends are looking well, and the levels gone through good orey ground, which can be taken away at a low cost when the facilities are completed which are about to be given.

CARNYORTH is looking very promising, especially in the eastern part of the sett, which is virgin ground. The ends continue good, and the 64 west and the 40 east are in an excellent course of tin.

At SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL they have an improvement in the 55 west; indeed, it has been progressively improving for some time past, and being the bottom level augurs well for the 65: 7 tons of tin in the stone was sold on Wednesday last, being the produce of two months' working.——PROSPIDNICK: It is rumoured in the locality that the amount realised on the sale of about 27 cwts. of tin was insufficient to discharge the pay due last Saturday. The surprise is the greater, because so much has been expected from the extravagant value so unfortunately placed on the lode by the agents, who, only a few weeks since, considered that but little if any more calls would be required.——At TREWORLIS and WHEAL LOVELL it is reported that good discoveries have taken place in each mine, but as the places or value of the improvements are not given, it would be imprudent to act upon the report until fully confirmed. The operations at Wheal Lovell, on the new lode, are about 14 fathoms from surface, where the lode has more than paid cost for some time.

WALES (Mold).—PANT-Y-BUARTH is reported to be daily improving. The 88, west of engine-shaft, and the the same level, east of Mosely shaft, are both looking well, and producing some splendid specimens of lead ore. They purpose sampling next week about 20 tons of good quality lead ore.——LORD RICHARD, a young mine under this aristocratic name, is opening out very promising, and from the reports likely to do well. There are two east and west lodes, parallel to the Pant-y-Buarth, being laid open. The proprietary are chiefly Chester gentlemen, and the management under Capt. John Trevethan, of Holywell.——WEST RHOSESMOR is a new sett, and considered a valuable piece of virgin ground, lying to the west of the celebrated Rhosesmor Mine, which during the last three years has returned upwards of 50,000*l.* worth of lead; and south-east, on the same lodes as the old Coed-y-Hendra Mine, and within 20 fathoms of the point where that company raised out of 15 fathoms in length and 12 fms. in depth from surface about 3000 tons of lead ore, and returned for years about 400 tons monthly. With these antecedents the present company are about to commence operations, with the most perfect confidence of good results. The mine is divided into 128 shares, at 12*l.* per share.—— At BRYN GWIOG the prospects at present are not quite so good as they were some few months since, but from the operations going on there is reason to hope that some important discovery may be made.——At SOUTH BRYN GWIOG they have little at present to characterise a productive mine, and it is evident some time will elapse and discoveries be made before the anticipations of the promoters will be realised.——BRYNAMBOR is represented as looking highly promising for a good and productive mine.—JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The continual declension in the price of metals, but of copper and tin in particular, is producing a very depressing effect on the mining market, and considerably multiplying the number of sellers of shares, chiefly, however, of difficult sale, in consequence either of belonging to such concerns as are becoming weaker in the payment of dividends, or from the regular recurrence of calls, the latter when too often multiplied being obnoxious and onerous to the generality of holders, or such of them who may happen to have purchased under strong promises of dividends, the contrast presented being simply that of taking money out of the pocket instead of augmenting the capital embarked, and, under these circumstances, orders to sell, however acceptable they may be to a broker, are difficult to accomplish.

The following notices of a few concerns which may be treated as exceptions to the general rule as being amongst those worthy of attention, it is hoped may prove acceptable. WHEAL LOVELL, formerly in 500 shares, and eight or ten years ago introduced to the public chiefly by the writer, paid excellent dividends for a long period, but the old workings being thereby exhausted, the spirited purser has pursued his researches for tin in new ground, and apparently with success. The most recent advices from that source state—"The old mine is worked out, and nothing doing but what will pay for the cost of working. The new lode is only 14 fms. from surface, with tin in sight that will more than pay for working, with a great prospect for another level. The cost will, in consequence, be greatly reduced. I am not over sanguine in saying that the next four months will more than meet the expenses." It is noticeable that the 500 shares in which this mine was formerly constituted are reduced by forfeitures and deaths of old adventurers to 345 shares, and if the stock can be "picked up" cheap just now it may prove, on the faith of the above report, a capital purchase. WHEAL JANE (Kea, Cornwall) held its last meeting on June 20, and showed 557*l.* in hand, but, there being no dividend, the shares have receded in value to 15*l.*, 17*l.*; the next meeting is in August; produce mundic, tin, and silver-lead ores, which in four months, Jan. to April inclusive, yielded in value —mundic, 925*l.*; tin, 2488*l.*; silver-lead, 356*l.* The report is an excellent one, there being 15 points of the mine producing more or less of mineral, besides tributers, "from which," the report states, "and other developments, we reasonably expect an increase of returns." Employed on the mine, 22½ men and boys—quite a colony. From North Wales a valued correspondent reports on several lead mines of great promise, but little known to Londoners. MOUNT PLEASANT, in 640 shares, at Mold, Flintshire, pays dividends at least 20s. per share per quarter, and is looking splendid: 65 tons of best and 10 tons of "roand" (?) are ready for sale, the produce of one month, with almost the certainty of as good a return for the next month. It must be difficult to refrain purchasing such a share. MAESYJAFN (not in the Journal) has recently been purchased by an old mining firm for, it is said, 8000*l.*, and a new shaft is to be immediately commenced and sunk to 200 yards, to cost alone another 8000*l.*, which proves lead mining in this dis-

trict is making rapid progress. COED-Y-FEDW (now called COLOMENDY, the old name being as intelligible as the new) is of great promise, and, it is hinted, will be known as "something" hereafter. PANT-Y-PWYDU, SILVER RAKE, LONG RAKE, and CALCOT HALL are some of a group on the Gallop, Herward, Pant-y-Pwydu, and Pantyne veins, but tolerably well known already, and not calling for further illustration at the moment.

Business is doing in EAST RUSSELL at 2¼, holders of said shares, in large numbers, having refused 5*l.*, the tactics adopted, however, being to exchange into other shares which stand well just now, on the principle of "better luck next time," and attention is thus directed to STRAY PARK, with the call paid (47s. per share), at about 38. PENDEEN are in fair demand, at 5¼ to 5¾, or about the medium price as between buyers and sellers; and WEST FRANCES are looked after. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been sold below 3, two months' since the price being 8, and not easy to buy at that: but they have evidently seen the lowest, and, if the term might be allowed, the present price appears *ridiculously* low for such stock under first-rate management, district, and share list, besides which, take the last reports as a guide, the mine looks on the point of a rally. EAST CARADON is rapidly establishing itself as a fluctuating property—lately 25, a few days on 21 or 22, but gradually improving. The safest mode of action in dealing with these shares appears to be not to neglect the opportunity to pass to buy at the sudden depressions, and to re-sell at 2*l.* to 3*l.* a share advance, which, hitherto, has been always practicable. On Wednesday, when the shares went to 21⅛, there were *bona fide* orders from the neighbourhood of the mine at nearly 24, such commissions having been executed in the early part of the day; but the fact furnishes an argument very much in favour of the mine as a standard property.

A newly-introduced mine, called FURZE HILL WOOD CONSOLS, tin, in 6000 shares, in Horrabridge, near Tavistock, has apparent merits. The present company are sinking a shaft (now 21 fms. deep), where they have cut a lode. Amongst the respectable names who have reported upon it in highly favourable terms, is Mr. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, who says "The geological position is unexceptionable, being about one mile west of the Dartmoor granite. Ground easy to work, and cost of making a trial comparatively little, and with the present and prospective price of tin, considered to be worthy of attention, and holding out good prospects of success." From such a reporter this is high praise without exaggeration. Mr. J. S. Phillips, of No. 12, St. Michael's-alley, is the representative of the property in London. The reports not quoted are even more favourable in their anticipations of success. All the shares are said to be taken up, and the company in complete working order.

It is requisite to observe that in all notices of new mines the writer will decline to pledge himself to anything beyond the accuracy of the details given to him, and on which his remarks are founded.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market, as is usual at this period of the year, remains very quiet, and, in the absence of much general business, prices have given way in several instances. The present depression will probably continue for a few weeks, during which time shares will be forced on the market for sale, either by timid shareholders or by those who adopt the principle of selling what they do not possess, in anticipation of buying cheaper before they are required to deliver. Now, while we do not consider that purchases should be made for a few weeks, holders of good stock should not allow themselves to be freightened into selling at a sacrifice in the present depressed state of the market. The metal market will recover again by-and-bye, when a stimulous will be given to mining operations. In the meantime, it may not be unprofitable to investors to watch those mines which, notwithstanding the present low price of their produce, are making fair monthly profits on their returns, with a view to buying into them when the proper time arrives. Everything at the present time looks as gloomy as it can well do, so far as general business is concerned. When things are at the worst, any change must be for the better; therefore, let us hope that a favourable reaction may soon take place. Several years' experience has taught us that these dull periods are not altogether without their beneficial effects, as they tend to check over-speculation, and to weed the market of concerns of a doubtful character, which would, under more favourable circumstances, have been brought forward to attract the notice of the public.

It is always a pleasing duty to notice mines that are making satisfactory progress—such is the case at this time with GREAT WHEAL MARTHA. The antecedents of this mine certainly do not reflect much credit on the original promoters, for we consider that the preliminary expenses, &c., were of the most extravagant kind; still the present company have overcome this, and the future looks very cheering to all concerned. At NORTH MINERA the prospects are still improving, and we are quite justified in writing strongly on this mine. Frequent visits have made us well acquainted with its merits, which are of a very high order. The present low price of the shares is no criterion of the *bona fides* of the mine, for in the general depression existing many mines are selling much below their intrinsic value. WEST CARADON shares have receded to 45, sellers. There will be a dividend of 30s. per share this month, with a large balance in hand. The drop in the standard of copper ore has made a difference of about 500*l.* in the bi-monthly profits. West Caradon will yet do well again, and at the current price there is not many better shares to buy. WHEAL MOYLE has commenced selling tin. The returns, we believe, will satisfy our readers that no exaggerated statements have ever been put forward by us respecting this mine. No one who is at all acquainted with the locality, and with the immense profits returned by the adjoining mines, together with the present and future prospects of Wheal Moyle, will consider 2¼ to 2½ per share an extravagant price. At any rate, such is the opinion of one of the most thorough practical agents in Cornwall, who is in no way connected with this mine, but was called in to inspect it for a shareholder. It is satisfactory to find that the price of copper ores at the sale on Thursday experienced a slight favourable reaction.

From Mr. W. LELEAN:—The market during the week for tin mining shares has been limited to a few good mines only, whilst shares in copper mines have fallen very much in value. This is no more than I expected, as nearly the whole of our best dividend mines were selling very much too high, and, indeed, a further decline is inevitable. There are many shares in sound undertakings which can be bought cheaply that are now utterly neglected, but the unfortunate public will not buy anything that is not "rigged"—hence the losses and consequent complaints. If they were to purchase good mining shares under sound and practical advice for investment, and avoid the gambling operations that are being practised daily in the market, there is no doubt whatever as to the result. At ROSEWARNE CONSOLS a good discovery of copper has been made in driving on the caunter in the 20, now worth 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fathom. At WHEAL POLMEAR they have met the ore in the shaft. All the works are being pushed on vigorously; a great and lasting dividend mine is likely to be the result. There has been a demand for SPEARNE MOOR and ST. IVES CONSOLS, at former prices—market closing firm. The enquiries for WHEAL HEARLE have been limited during the week, as also WEST CONDURROW. WEST CARADON has receded to 47¼ sellers. EAST CARADON, after reaching the enormous sum of 180,000*l.*, has given way to sellers at 23*l.* EAST RUSSELL, 2¼; mine poor. LADY BERTHA shares are very flat, and WEST MARGARET unsaleable at any price whatever, as also NORTH EXMOUTH. EAST TRESKERBY progresses favourably, and from the reports a course of ore is expected to be met with soon. EAST PROVIDENCE, CALVADNACK, and WEST STRAY PARK all selling very low. SOUTH CONDURROW: The agents here state that they are now in a fair way of opening the mine rapidly, and that they have arrived to within a short distance in depth at which very important discoveries may be looked for, which may place this mine in the Dividend List. The sale of tin last week in Amsterdam was 150,000 slabs, at 69 florins, or in English, say 4500 tons, at 116*l.* per ton=522,000*l.* The continued fine weather and satisfactory statement of the revenue returns for the past quarter, together with increasing confidence of political affairs in France and Italy, lead me to hope that we shall soon have a better market for metals.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for May:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen ..... Tons	67	7	5·025
Raipas	20	5	1·000
Old Mine	130	5	6·500
United Mines	10	5	0·500
Michell's	3	6	0·180
Total ..... Tons	230		13·205

Mining Report from May 29 to June 13.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: The stope below the 25 is somewhat improved since our last, the lode being about 6 ft. wide, worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. Cole's shaft also looks more promising, where the lode is regular, with good work intermixed; we are in hopes that these places will recover the late deterioration, and enable us to show increased returns. In the stope below the 10 the lode is still variable in size and value, but on the average turns out sufficient ore to pay. The cross-cut south from these stopes (10) have passed through a small vein or two, but we have not cut Wilson's lode yet; the ground at present is hard. In the deep adit east the lode has latterly been irregular in size, but it frequently yields some good work, with highly favourable indications, and the ground is easy for progress. In Saxe's shaft, below the shallow adit, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of good dredge work throughout. The foot stope, east of shaft, still looks well, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3½ tons of ore per fm. Owing to the foulness of the air we have found it necessary to suspend the shallow level east during the warm summer months. The indications continue very promising in the stope on lode G, where its width is fully 5 ft., with ore of good quality disseminated throughout. The surface water has been troublesome of late, but we expect the worst is now over, as most of the snow is melted away. The tributers continue to raise good work from Wilson's lode, and the west end of the pitch looks very kindly.—Raipas: The water has nearly reached the 20 fm. level; we are breaking some tolerable work from a small vein in the old 20 fm. stope, which is now worth about ¾ of a ton per fm We are also stoping on the heavy spar lode above the 10; in one of them the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., with a kindly appearance. In the shallow north-west stopes the ground is as usual, thickly traversed with minute veins of purple ore, which we are following, and hope ere long that some of them will widen out to more profitable sizes.—Old Mine: The stopes north of Pederson's rise are without any material change since our last, the lode equally large, yielding 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fm. In the level south of the rise the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The foot stope in this level yields 4½ tons of ore per fm., with a good appearance. On the west side of No. 1 foot stope we are breaking some good work, where the lode is striking off horizontally. In Bergmester's stope the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 3½ tons of good work per fm. The 10 fm. level roof stope turns out about 5 tons of ore per fm., where the lode continues to present equally favourable appearances. The 10 fm. level southerly still yields some good saving work, but the lode has latterly been somewhat disordered by a small cross-course or two; we expect, however, it will be equally good again after a few feet driving. We have cut through and opened on the lode in the midway cross-cut about 9 ft.; its width is about 3 ft., composed of quartz and chlorite, with good saving work intermixed. Although it is not so rich as seen at points in the 10, we, nevertheless, have a very favourable opinion of its worth, and doubt not but that much valuable ground will be laid open on extending the levels on its course, which we purpose doing without delay. The smelting-works and coal vessels have taken away a large number of our hands, 30 or more, in the last fortnight, but we are getting on tolerably well thus far, and hope to keep on the principal points without much inconvenience during their absence.—CHARLES TRELEASE.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—SANTA ANA: For some time past all the available force has been employed about the new shaft, and in laying open the mineral ground in the vicinity of the 110 fm. level on the main lode. No mine report received.—POLITICAL AFFAIRS: MAY 4: An action was said to have taken place a few days since within three or four hours' ride from Bogota, but nothing decisive, both parties retaining their former position.

WEST CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, June 10: Huron Copper Bay Mine: During the past month the new shaft has been deepened 1 fathom 2 feet, and the lode continues productive, yielding about 2½ tons to the fathom. We are labouring under considerable disadvantage just now, on account of "the lightness of the air," as we call it; it becomes so rarefied that we cannot live in it. We have constructed machines for pumping air into the worst parts of the mine, and we shall in a day or two put one of them to operate at the new shaft. The men to the east and west of this shaft are just at this moment idle on this account, but we hope to get them started again shortly. The lode in each of the levels is yielding from 2½ to 3½ tons to the fathom. The lode in the level to the west of Palmer's shaft yields 4 tons, and the stopes east and west of ditto from 5 to 6 tons to the fathom. The level to the east of Palmer's yields 3 tons to the fathom, and the stope west of Bray's, on the same part of the lode (north part) yields 3 tons to the fathom. The stope to the west of Jennings's yields 3½ tons to the fathom. Each of the stopes and levels just named are promising to continue their productiveness for some time to come, and the shaft just now being sunk is improving. The lode in it is becoming larger and more ore. Machinery all working well, and the surface department is in a forward state of progression.—Wellington Mine: The stope in the east of Grenfell's shaft continues to be poor, as before stated, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes west of this shaft yield respectively 1¾ and 2 tons to the fm; the lode in each of those places maintains its usual character. The cross-cut south of Crase's shaft was extended last month 2 fms. through favourable ground. The stopes to the east of Mitchell's shaft has become poorer. We have, or rather shall in a few days, stop it, and put the men to sink the shaft. It is impossible to say how it may turn out. The chances, however, are favourable for further discoveries of ore. This has been the case on the Fire lode, parallel to this point, and we hope to meet with improvement here also. The stope at the east of Hooper's shaft yields from 2½ to 3 tons to the fathom, and the stope to the west of Rowe's 2 tons to the fathom. The stope west of Knight's Fire lode yields 3 tons, and the stope east of ditto 2 tons to the fathom. These stopes are looking favourable. The stope in the west of Grenfell's Fire lode yields 3 tons to the fathom, with every prospect of its continuing thus productive.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN THE MOLD DISTRICT.—Notwithstanding the great dulness which prevails in almost every branch of business, it is gratifying to be able to report favourably upon the general aspect of mining in this district. The great riches of the Wrexham and Holywell mines are duly recorded, but their champions seem to ignore, *in toto*, the mineral wealth of Mold and its works; however, it is a consolation that some can and *will* see good prospects hereabout. The Messrs. Taylor are busy at MAES-Y-SAFN; and some of its neighbours, as MOUNT PLEASANT, HENDRE-UCHA, &c., are doing well; several small mines, also unknown to the public, are "coming out." There is a good discovery at PANT-Y-BUARTH, above the 88 yard level; ditto in Moseley shaft, sinking below the 88; the cross-cut being driven from this shaft, to cut the parallel lode at the 80, is producing good lumps of ore, and the lode is daily expected. The great success of RHOSESMOR, and the very promising appearance of EAST RHOSESMOR, have caused prompt measures to be taken for the development of "WEST" RHOSESMOR: this sett is, as its name imports, to the west of the great mine, is about 600 fms. long on the run of the lodes, and 250 fms. wide; it is traversed through its length by the Coed-y-Hendre vein, which made lead up to day, and yielded immense profits to the former workers, the ore making in some parts 5 ft. solid for great depth and length; also traversed by the Garreg Borth vein, which was very profitable where worked to the west; and there seems no reason to doubt that the Rhosesmor vein, on its western run, will form a junction with the Hendre vein, about midway of the sett. It thus appears that West Rhosesmor possesses more than ordinary elements of success; it is held by Captain John Trevethan and his friends; is in 128 shares; royalty, 1-14th. I hear very good opinions expressed of it, and shares are already much enquired for; I hope it will become another success in the Mold district. I expect, also, to have to report other new undertakings about here very shortly.—THOS. L. COTTINGHAM: *July 4.*

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—On Monday a very influential deputation of directors and gentlemen, accompanied by the manager of the Great Wheal Friendship and other mines, visited this mine, all of whom manifested a very high opinion of the undertaking, being fully satisfied that profitable results were near at hand. Great Wheal Martha is situated to the west, and probably on some of the same lodes, which, from all appearances, is fast approaching a dividend state. The engine-shaft is being prosecuted with vigour towards a deeper level.

The NORTH PAR COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY (St. Blazey, Cornwall) has been started under very good auspices. An excellent board of directors has been chosen, and prospectuses with reports from some of the best authorities in Cornwall have been issued. This piece of ground contains some of the south lodes of Fowey Consols, which has paid handsome dividends for a number of years. It is also adjoining and parallel to West Fowey and Par Consols. The position of this mine as to locality is much in its favour, being near the port of Par, and possessing with this and the railway, which runs close to the sett, superior advantages for the transit of ores and materials. Ample capital is provided, and operations will soon be commenced with vigour.

At WEST CARADON the sales of ore have greatly decreased. The ends are mostly poor; and unless some discovery is made the dividends must be greatly reduced. The directors would do well to get this mine thoroughly inspected, as some of the shareholders are sustaining great losses by the rapid decline in the price of shares, and it would be well for them to know if there are any reserves in the mine.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—This mine is opening up remarkably well, and is more than realising the most sanguine hopes of the local proprietary. At the account held on Tuesday a profit of 500*l.* was shown for the two months' working, and the report was highly satisfactory. The lode in the engine-shaft is greatly improved, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and which seems to be the advent of an entirely new discovery. The 57, east of Highburrow, is now realising the expectations of the manager, as pointed out by him two months since. The present end is worth 20*l.* per fm., and as the price for driving is only 35s. per fm., 10 fathoms per month is being opened on; judging from the ore ground passed over in the 47, and which end is 30 fms. in advance of the 57, there is but very little doubt of a continuous course of ore for that distance. But few mines in Cornwall can point to one level alone which is laying open more than 1500*l.* worth of copper ore per month, and which can be stoped for from 15s. to 20s. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 57 is worth 45*l.* per fm., which is the only stope at work in the bottom of the mine. The rest of the ore ground being held in reserve. The question of the reserves has been one which has elicited much discussion among parties acquainted with mining matters. But there is one element which has not been taken sufficiently into account, and that is the rapidity with which the mine can be opened out, and the vigorous efforts made by the manager to get the mine into a dividend position. Before the expiration of the present year it is fully expected that dividends from profits will be declared, besides creating large reserves for the benefit of future operations. This mine and North Downs, which contains the same lode, are both under Mr. F. Pryor's management, and are rapidly taking the lead of the district.

PROSPER UNITED.—One of the pumping engines has been set to work, and the other will be ready in about ten days. The mines will soon be drained, and good returns be commenced shortly afterwards.

ASHBURTON UNITED MINE.—The main beam of the pumping steam-engine has broken, which will occasion some delay in the operations.

At NORTH TRESKERBY the sump-shaft is now worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. They have also discovered a rich lode within 6 fms. from surface, producing good copper ore. The profit for the last two months has been more than 500*l.*; and, altogether, it bids fair to become a great copper mine.

BRYNAMBOR MINE.—A box of specimens of ore from the new discovery has now reached the office; the lead is in very large pieces, and both pure and massive; so much so that I fearlessly say this sample could not have been surpassed if the best specimens had been selected from the best part of the lode of every mine in Cardiganshire, and they are more than meaningless samples, as they vouch for the character of the lode. Stones of ore of such thickness could only be broken from a body of ore worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. While some of the mines are becoming deep and troublesome to work, it is a good thing for the country to find valuable formations of ore reaching to within a few feet of the surface in new districts. The present mass of ore is found by a winze only 11 fms. under the surface, where the lode is wide, full of vughs, and well saturated with water, and likely to prove the upper section of a great silver-lead mine. The locality is that of the Great Nant-y-Mwyn Mine, which for a century has continuously yielded immense quantities of lead and large profits. It is, therefore, probable that this discovery will be the forerunner of others in the same district, while it will afford security for the investment of capital in legitimate mining. A body of ore of the magnitude of this in Brynambor is not likely to cut out or become barren in a short time; it is to such discoveries that we are indebted for all the great mines in the country, and for the establishment of such districts as those of the silver-lead and lead districts of Cardiganshire, which have made immense profits for the last quarter of a century, and held their own through evil and good repute. Let us hope that the finding of this excellent deposit of ore at the shallow depth of 11 fms. in Brynambor Mine will lead to similar results, enriching the country and the proprietary.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the 35 is still opening out, and no wall yet, good work; the cutting is about 4 fms. in length, which shows that it is not a mere splice by two or more lodes, but of a regular and permanent character, very little if ever before worked on. The stamps work well, and the shaft progresses favourably. I bought a lot of oak in the adjoining woods last week very cheap, which, as there will be little or no carriage, will effect a good saving. Attention is just beginning to be awakened to this mining neighbourhood, and a highly respectable Cornish company is now forming to work a lead mine to the west of us, about a mile distant, said to be on the same lode.

WHEAL ARTHUR is preparing a good pile of ore for sampling. The mine is looking well, and likely to continue; great praise is due to Capt. Carpenter for his able management.

WHEAL NELSON.—I called here yesterday on my way to Camborne and saw some splendid stones of ore from the new lode lately cut in the 44 fm. level cross-cut. The end, I understand, is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm., and it is the opinion of agents who have inspected it that it is just entering a fine course of ore.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—In making a little excursion in the neighbourhood of St. Ives, and being interested as a small adventurer, I called here, and I am certain that many other shareholders would be highly pleased if they could also pay it a visit. The mine adjoins Providence—the workings being in immediate proximity—in fact, so near that they look like one mine. The workings being now carried on in granite, they have some rich tin in the shaft, and the lode, though small, improves in sinking. I feel satisfied that we are now in the right place. It was pointed out to me that the Providence best carbona is coming due south, and is now worth 150*l.* per fm.; it appears very plain to me that it will not take long for the workings on it to be quite up to our boundary, and this is independent of our own lodes. The shaft is now being pushed down with every means at command, for exploring this ground as fast as possible. I was told (and I could see it) "if we had this discovery at first, we should soon be giving a handsome profit." It, however, appeared very evident to me that we have a valuable property, that wants only a little more time to develope.—A. B.: *Penzance.*

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The expectation of a discovery of copper ores referred to in our last has, it appears, been fully justified by a rich discovery since then of grey and black copper ore in driving the 20 south-east of the caunter towards the elvan course.

NORTH HAFOD MINES.—The committee of the proprietary of this mine have to meet on the ground on next Tuesday, for the purpose of opening, or commencing to open, these mines. It may be in the recollection of those who have taken an interest in the prospects of this grant, and the gradual extension of the field of mining in Cardiganshire, already paying the fortunate proprietors fully 40,000*l.* a year upon an outlay of (say) 20,000*l.*, that the great Frongoch lode, a vein upwards of 30 feet wide, and full of rich metal, runs through the company's grant, in this part of the Hafod estate, for upwards of two miles, and at the eastern extremity of the sett crops out to the surface, showing a most beautiful gossan, containing at intervals nests and nodules of rich metal, of the same description as that found in the celebrated Frongoch Mine, the ore of which is massive and abundant, and found near the surface embedded in a similar gossan—so similar, indeed, that for all practical purposes the ores may be considered identical. It is difficult to figure to oneself the great amount of riches that probably exist in this two miles of ground on this large lode, since within the space of one-fourth of that distance the Frongoch Mine yields from 150 to 200 tons of ore per month, and makes from 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year profit. The value of the mines in this district may be better conceived by this fact than by any other—that there is scarcely one mine worked extensively in North Cardiganshire that does not give its profits in the shape of hundreds of pounds sterling per month; and the ground in the grant now presented for public investment offers advantages equal to any of the mining ground of Cardiganshire; and it is confidently expected that in a short time some very valuable discoveries will be opened in this promising grant.

Experiments made at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the strength of iron compressed by cold rolling, show that the operation imparts to this metal a strength of about 110,000 lbs. per square inch, when before it bore but 64,000 lbs.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The stope in back of the 32, on south lode, is producing from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stope on the main lode, north of winze, is producing 1 ton per fm. The stope south of winze, and also the stopes in the 12, are much the same as last reported. I hope to finish sinking the engine-shaft this week. The dressing and other surface works are going on satisfactorily.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, July 3: The main lode in the 150, driving east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore: this lode in the 140, driving east of the above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. The north part of the main lode, driving east of Roberts's stope, at this level, is 15 in. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. The main lode in the 130, driving east of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The 120, driving east of the above shaft, on this lode, is unproductive. Roberts's stope, in back of the 140, is worth 12*l.* per fm. Hocking's stope, in bottom of the 130, west of No. 2 winze, is worth 12*l.* per fm. Floyd's stope, east of said winze, is worth 30*l.* per fm. Richards's stope, east of No. 3 winze, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, July 3: The 24 south cross-cut is advanced 69 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. from Cox's engine-shaft. In the end we have discovered a lode 3 feet wide, dipping south about 1 ft. in a fathom, composed of killas, peach, quartz, prian, mundic, and slightly spotted throughout with lead, but not of value at the point intersected; it is a well-defined lode, and no doubt will be found productive in a little more depth. We shall, in about 7 fms. more driving, intersect a large north underlier, which, I think, will be found a good lode. The cross-cut is still being continued south with all possible dispatch, and the engine and pitwork are in excellent working order.

BALLYVIRGIN.—T. De la Hunty, June 27: I expect to have all the ores that will pay dressed and ready for shipping by July 6, and to be prepared to discharge all hands, save a few who may find employment for a week or so sweeping up the floors and sampling ore, &c. I have no ore to report on this day, as I am waiting to have a final and general clearing up of the hutches, &c., by Thursday next, when I shall report any balance that I find. I hope to be able to ship all about July 10 or 15.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Captain Mitchell, July 2: In the middle adit level the men are driving by the side of No. 1 south lode. The ground in the cross-cut, towards the No. 1 great south lode, is still of a congenial character for mineral. The tributers' pitch in the back of this level has an improving appearance, and the lode will yield about ⅛ ton of good quality ore per fathom. Beall's pitch, in the back of the 27, is looking well; the lode will yield about 4 tons of ore per fathom, and if it continues as it is I calculate they will raise 20 tons of ore by the end of this month. We have 20 tons of ore at the quay ready for sampling, but I thought it advisable to wait for a better standard before we sell it.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 2: The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 2½ tons per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are equally productive as when last reported. No material change has taken place in any other part of the mine.

BORRODALE (Cumberland).—W. Dixon, July 4: The sinking on Waddy pipe, below Charlton stage, has not quite so promising an appearance; the pipe is now contracted, and worse to sink on. The cross-cut on Rhoza's stage is near to the intersection of Waddy pipe; there is no appearance of black-lead at present. The Grand pipe, where we have two men working, has produced about 10 lbs. of first quality wadd this week, and has the appearance of increasing the quantity.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, June 26: In consequence of the water being so short for the last two months we have been able to stamp but a very little of the adventurers' tinstuff. The china clay works make use of all the water by day; we have their water about eight hours out of twenty-four, and this is not half sufficient to keep all our stamps at work. We have had some rain of late, and have increased our water for a time, but in a few hours after the rain ceases we are just as bad off as before. I fear we shall suffer from shortness of water for some time to come. I have been on the moor several times since the dry weather set in, and have had all the water sent home to the mine that we possibly could get. We have now four sets of stamps working for tributers, one of which is employed drawing and stamping the adventurers' tinstuff, but this work is very slow. Under present circumstances I cannot promise with safety when the adventurers' tin will be ready for market, but depend on it I will do all that lays in my power to get it ready as soon as possible. We shall sample about 2½ tons of tributers' tin next week. We have a great quantity of tributers' tinstuff now broken and prepared for stamps. Some tons of their tin as well as the adventurers' would have been ready about this time had we had water for our use. The tribute pitches are just as when last reported. The 12 end, east of Vigars's shaft, is now being driven by four men; the lode in the end is 8 ft. wide, saving work for stamps.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, July 3: On Saturday last the following bargains were set: The cross-cut north, 13 fms. below adit, by six men, 5 fms., at 110*l.* per fm. I calculate by the end of the month we shall be very near cutting the No. 1 lode. The winze to sink below the 17, by four men, 4 fms., or the month, at 80s. per fathom; the part of the lode sinking upon is very strong, and intermixed throughout with lead and copper ore, altogether a very promising lode. Four men to rise and stope in back of the 17, west of winze; the carbonate of lead is not so good here as it was in driving the level: I have put them to open more to the south part of the lode, and we have some fine lumps of silver-lead ore. Four men to drive south-west over a large stope on No. 4 lode, 3 fms., at 80s.; the lode is looking very promising for making a body of ore, being now from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, and intermixed with a little lead and copper ore. In the tribute pitch set last month the men have been ever since filling up the large stope, so as to get to the crown, and have only now begun to work upon the lode.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, July 1: We broke better ore than ever last Saturday, much bigger than that we sent to you; it is rather difficult to get very large rocks of ore out of the ground, because the nature of the lead is so tender that it will not allow us to meddle much with it; the slightest touch with the pick will break it into pieces, otherwise we could have lumps of ore from the lode of 120 lbs. each. I can assure you I never saw such lead in my life, and it holds on better than ever.

BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, July 2: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing well, and is very nearly deep enough to open out a fresh level, and the lode in it shows little improvement, and yields a few stones of ore, and a fissure of water has just appeared oozing up from the lode. The winze sinking under the 132 east is worth from 1 to 1½ ton per fathom, and looks fair for further improvement. The 132 west is still very hard to be driven, but is improving in value for ore. The east stope out of No. 1 winze is much better than when last reported, and is worth 2 tons per fathom; the west stope of same winze is similar. The ground in the 105 west is more likely for bearing, and a change for the better may be anticipated in this end soon.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 4: The lode in the 10 east has not altered in character since last reported upon; we have still plates of lead ore in the fissures, but not sufficient to value. In the winze commenced under the 10, and over the 25 cross-cut, I think we shall find a good lode. We are now raising some very fine stones of ore and a mixture throughout the lode. From appearances I expect to inform you of a great improvement here in my next. The stope above the 10 continues to yield solid lead ore in vughs, and I believe in sufficient quantities to leave a profit on breaking, dressing, &c. The 25 cross-cut is still very hard; indeed, the men working in the winze 14 fathoms above are heard as distinctly as if both points were not more than a yard asunder; this we regard as a favourable omen.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, July 4: In the 48 east the lode is 2 feet big, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and ore. In the 48 west the lode is increasing very much in size, at present from 3 to 4 feet wide, containing throughout rich copper ore; a great increase of water is also taking place in the end. The lode here looks promising for a greater improvement. The stopes in bottom of the 36 east will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 36 west will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 24 cross-cut north to the caunter lode is within 2 fathoms of the lode. The caunter lode in the 12 has been disordered by a cross-course; the lode in the end is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, ore, and mundic. We have for sale this month 140 tons of ore.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—William Roberts, July 2: In the 50 fathom level, driving east on the caunter, the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, blende, and a little ore occasionally—a promising lode. The sinking of the winze under the 33 fathom level is progressing favourably.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 2: The ground in the cross-cuts north and south, in the 84, is easier for driving than it has been, and the ends letting out more water than formerly; we have not yet intersected any lode, but from the present indications we hope to do so soon. The lode at Thomasine's shaft is just the same as last reported, carrying good spots of ore, with a pretty deal of fluor-spar and mundic. The lode in the winze is still large and promising, and produces good stones of ore.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, July 1: During the past month we have driven the 42 north 1 fathom, the 22 north 4 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., and the 22 south on the caunter lode 4 fms. 5 ft. Saturday last, being our setting for July, the following bargains were set:—The 42 to drive north, to six men, for the month, at 4*l.* per fathom; this end is at present unproductive, being about 6 or 7 fathoms to drive to reach the shoot of ore gone down in the level above. This end will be pushed on by six men men with all possible dispatch. The 22, driving south on the main lode, owing to the badness of the air, has been suspended, and have put the men to drive the same level on the caunter lode; we have driven on it through a lode 3 to 4 feet wide, very strongly impregnated with mundic. The last few feet of driving has shown some good spots of lead ore this is a very promising looking lode. We set this end again on Saturday, to four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom. We have also set a pitch in the back of the 32, to six men, for two months, at 3*l.* 10s. per ton. In order to keep the cost as low as possible we have thought it most advisable to suspend for the present the driving of the 22 north, and have put these men to fill up the pare of six men for the 42 north. As soon as it is convenient we shall again resume the driving of the 22 and 32 north.

CARNE CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, July 2: The clearing of the adit has been nearly completed, and we shall soon be driving on the caunter branch, drawing the water from the old bottoms, and exploring in other directions, where we think there is every probability, from the present appearances, of soon making good discoveries. The engine-shaft has been drained and cleared, and we are now drawing the water from the 12 fathom level, which we shall shortly be driving on the course of the lodes. The lode has been taken down in the rise in the back of the adit, and has turned out a splendid pile of copper ore. The lode continues of about the same size and value, but is composed of more solid yellow copper ore than it has been, producing about 1½ ton per fm.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Williams, July 3: The 73 yard level, driving east of whim shaft, has very much improved in character and for ore since my last report thereon; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and good bleeches of lead ore, and looking very promising and encouraging for further improvement. I fully expect if it continues that I shall be able to give a good report of this end in my next. The 60 yard level, driving east of footway-shaft, is not looking quite so well, the lode is rather disordered by a large vugh, composed chiefly of clay and stones of ore; the end is letting out a good stream of water, which is a good omen for future progress; the ground is easy for driving. We are still leaving good ore in the back of this level. The 60 yard level, west of footway-shaft, is still looking well. The rise in the back of the 73 yard level is without any alteration. We have not taken down the lode since my last report. At the eastern shaft the men are progressing satisfactorily, having completed the slide down to the 50 yard level, and we shall commence drawing the stuff from the said 50 yard level to-morrow. By cutting down the said shaft for the slide, &c., we have discovered some good stones of ore in the back of the 50 yard level at this point. I expect that we shall be able to complete the slide down to the 60 yard level next week.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, July 3: In driving the cross-cut east of Edgworth's shaft we have cut through a joint 6 feet north of the level running parallel with it, with some good stones of ore in it, and the end is looking very promising for further improvement. The stope in back of the 55, east of Edgworth's shaft is improving, and is worth 1 ton per fathom. The new shaft is going on very well, but the ground is a little harder. On the whole, the mine is looking better than I have seen it since I have been employed in it. We have sent away 5 tons 1 cwt. of ore to-day, and have commenced dressing another parcel.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, J. Pomberthy, June 29: The sumpmen have completed the skip-road to the 70 fm. level; the steam-whim and skip will be put to work on Monday morning. The lode in the 60, west of the engine-shaft, is not quite so rich for copper as last reported, but the ground is fair for driving. The lode in the 50, east of the engine-shaft, is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of

yellow and black copper ore. The cross-cut in the 50 is driven about 17 fms. in from the level; the ground has become rather harder for driving, now about 7*l.* per fm.; we have a quantity of water issuing from this cross-cut, which is a very good indication. The shaft sinking on King's lode is down about 11 fms.; 5 fms. more will bring us down as deep as the adit, when we shall drive east and west on the lode.—Trenow: The south lode in the 25, west of the cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar and rich gossan, which from our assay is worth 6½ per cent. for copper, which we are saving; the lode in the same level, east of the cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar and gossan, a very kindly lode. The north lode in the 25, east of the cross-cut, is 14 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and lead, and is very much improved in the last 2 fms. driving; we are expecting a still greater improvement as we get nearer the cross-course, near which the great run of copper was made at Wheal Neptune, about 100 fathoms north. Norden's shaft, sinking on the south lode from surface, is down 5 fms., ground fair for sinking, at 1*l.* per fm. The sumpmen have completed the engine-shaft to the 25, and cut down for bearers and cistern; next week we shall be preparing to fix a plunger-lift in this level, and drop to the next level with all speed.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, July 3: During the last month a small lift has been fixed for the purpose of pumping water in Doidge's winze; this winze has been sunk 3 ft., and the 105 driven west 9 ft.; the lode is worth 1 ton of rich copper ore per fathom. About 7 fms. have been stoped in bottom of the 90; lode worth 2 tons of copper or per fm. The western winze in bottom of the 96 fm. level has been sunk 5½ fms.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, of a highly promising character, composed of capel, quartz, and 1 ton of rich copper ore per fm. The 90 west has been driven about 4 fms.; there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The 50 cross-cut has been driven north 3 fms. 5 ft. 3 in., and the ground has become a little more favourable for progress. The following bargains were set on Saturday:—The 105 to drive west of Doidge's winze, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm. The western winze to sink in bottom of the 96 at 5*l.* per fm. To stope the back of the 96, at 15s. per fm. To drive the 50 cross-cut north at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. All kibble-filling and landing for one month, at 10*l.* We hope to sample about 130 tons of copper ore on Monday next.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, July 2: The western trial shaft is progressing most favourably; we are now down between 5 and 6 fms., and the ground maintaining its truly metalliferous character. At present we are sinking on the flookan, which is come posed of soft clay, friable quartz, and prian, with a slight declination north. From all appearances, this channel of ground will last to a great depth. The great champion lode is standing only a few feet from the shaft; in fact, we are sinking on the flookan of the great lode, which at a fair depth should be intersected, when I believe the results will be good. This is fairly to be expected from the highly promising features of the ground alluded to. The ground in the 40 cross-cut north is without change. On the south lode, in the 40, I have, according to your instructions, employed two additional men in this bargain; this lode shows appearances of a very promising character. In consequence of some parts of the condensing work being very defective, as well as some other parts of the engine, it was essentially necessary to have these defects rectified, which I am glad to say has been done. The engine is now working in first-rate order, and I expect the shaftmen will be at work to-morrow morning. The pitwork, from top to bottom, is in a very effective state.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach, July 4: We are still driving on the lode in the grit-stone, but the lode is small and unproductive at present. In instances of this kind at Bryntail I have seen the lode suddenly open and produce 2 tons of ore per fm. I believe if we can strike a deposit of lead in this stone that it will produce a very large quantity.

DEEP LEVEL.—T. P. Thomas, W. T. Harris, July 4: In Lankshear's level the ground is improved in appearance, and for driving, producing lead in the joints, and much easier, and we are further confimed in our opinion of being near to a lode. At the shaft on gravel bed we are clearing out as fast as possible the old stuff, and we have opened a little new ground, in which we find fine lumps of solid lead, and the whole good saving work. We shall now make our dressing-floors, and proceed to dress the whole of the bed as we raise it. The large wheal and crusher, with stamps-axle, &c., will be on the mine next week, and upon their erection we shall be able to commence stoping and dressing the lead in Lloyd's flat and Twil-y-Cwn, after which we think this mine will not prove very burdensome to the shareholders.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 2: The rise in back of the deep adit level against the new shaft progresses favourably. The stopes east and west of rise, on the south lode, are producing 2 and 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the midway the lode is as last reported, producing from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. At William and Mary, the lode in the 12 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, capel, and copper ore. In the adit level east the lode is improved, and worth between 2 and 3 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, July 3: The engine-shaft to sink below the 78 is re-set to nine men, at 16*l.* per fm.; the sinking was resumed on Monday last, and is now in full operation; the ground at the shaft consists of a very compact light blue clay-slate. The cross-cut in the 78 into the great north lode shows indications of an improvement; the composition of the lode consists of capel, spar and mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore are occasionally seen; the water also begins to percolate through the lode, which is an approved feature. There is no alteration in the cross-cut west in the 68 since last report.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, J. Hoskin, July 2: The ground in the 102, east of Matthews's shaft, continues hard for driving; there are indications of the cross-course being near, which we hope will cause a favourable change. The branches in the 92 east are producing saving work for tin. The branches in the Tye levels are producing good work for tin, opening up profitable tin ground. In the 80, west of Betteley's shaft, the branches are producing tolerable good work for tin. The branches in the 70, west of Brenton's shaft, are producing saving work for tin, with occasional stones of copper ore. The branches in the 60, west of Brenton's shaft, are producing good work, and laying open good tin ground for stoping. The branches in the 50, west of Brenton's, are producing good work. In the 40, west of Brenton's, we propose cross-cutting north, with a view of discovering the main branches west of a cross-course referred to in our report of last week. This we consider a very desirable point to prove previous to putting skip-road in Brenton's shaft.—North Lode: In the 70 west, on the course of the lode, we have to day intersected a cross-course of a very favourable character, being from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, mundic, and a little copper ore; we calculate it will take a day or two to try the lode west of the intersection. From the favourable character of this cross-course we would recommend that a rise be put up on the course of this lode with a view of discoveries, and which would probably lay open some valuable ore ground. Our sale of tin for May month, together with tungstate of soda, will realise about 1600*l.*, and leave a good profit for this month.

DULTA.—John Martyn: We have sunk our engine-shaft 15 fms., cased and divided, with footway and necessary pitwork. We have driven about 40 fms. south, and intersected six lodes, besides branches, all carrying tin. Butt's lode is now 9 ft. wide, and letting out a quantity of water, which has every appearance of further improvement; this lode has three leaders of tin, which have come in the last 3 or 4 ft. driving, besides tin through the stone. When Capt. Gregory was here none of these leaders could be seen. I think that in a little further driving this will be a splendid lode; it is now worth for tin 3 cwts. per 100 sacks, and very soon, I have no doubt, will be worth from 7 to 8 cwts. per 100 sacks. The spar lode is producing from about 2 to 3 cwts. per 100 sacks, and looks very promising; we have driven on this lode far enough to commence stoping at once. Dyer's lode has much improved in the last 6 ft. driving, and is worth for tin fully 3 cwts. per 100 sacks, and every appearance of further improvement. From the size and quality of this lode, I have every reason to think that as soon as we get clear of the disordered ground we shall have a good lode here. We have three other lodes in this cross-cut which we have not driven on, but all carrying tin; and the further we go east we find the lodes are more settled, and getting clear of the cross-course. We have two other lodes, Richard's lode and the Black lode (Butt's, Dyer's, and the spar lodes will cross these lodes a few fathoms further east): Richard's and the Black lode are coming out of the killas (clay-slate), and the probabilities are that on the junction of the granite with the killas these lodes will make a large deposit of tin. Our ground is of the very best description; we can drive it from 10s. to 1*l.* 5s. per fm., and can stope it for 7s. to 15s. per fm., and I may say very little timber. There is no cheaper ground in the county, neither is there a mine that can be worked so cheap. I can now pay the cost on this mine, and drive levels on the lodes. I do not engage to extend the west cross-cut to cut Snell's lode, which we have already seen in one of the little trial shafts, which is a very promising lode. We want a new whim on the new ventilating shaft, also four additional heads to the steam-stamps, together with a few more materials on the dressing-floor. We have nearly 1½ ton of tin now on the floors, but nothing dressed fit for the market. We are not so far east as the old men had their riches, but by extending levels in that direction we can pay all cost, and very soon send you profits. You must be aware that we have driven these levels and sunk the new shaft since November. I can safely say that there has not been so many fathoms driven in the county for the amount of money, and as the ground is so good our mine cannot fail of paying good dividends upon extending our operations.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, July 2: I shall not draw your attention to any part of our underground work this week, except the forebreast of the 40 east; it is so good that it requires a special report. It has a course of lead ore 18 in. wide, the nearest approach to solid ore that can be, and it turns out full 3 tons to the fathom. If you recollect, I foretold some months ago that something like this was to be expected about the point we are at present. The 32 east is being pushed on with all speed, by four men. The copper, about 16 tons, has all been cleaned, and will be shipped next tide. We have recommenced dressing lead ore, which turns out well. We have to-day a good supply of water for both crushing and drawing.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, July 3: The south lode at the 50, western end, is 3 ft. wide, but not quite so good as last reported. We are daily expecting to hole the winze and rise from the 15 to the 50. No other alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 3: In the 26, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. Nothing new in the other parts of the mine: 78 tons sampled.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 2: The sinking of the engine-shaft progresses favourably, in good ground for progress and mineral, and is down about 8 fms. below the 40. In the 40 west the north part of the lode driving on is composed of spar, peach, prian, and copper ore; ground good for driving, and letting out more water than before. There are about 17 fms. further to reach the great cross-course, and in this distance, from the present indications, a deposit of copper ore may be expected. In the cross-cut south we have driven 3½ fms., and as yet no sign of any south wall, and from the present appearances of the ground and lode, which is producing more copper ore than we have before seen, I have strong reasons to believe that the main part of the lode is still to the south.

EAST FOWEY.—M. Barbery, July 3: We have got out the water from the upper shaft, and completed its dimensions (11 ft. by 8 ft.) to the depth of 12 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., and since sunk 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in.: total depth 13 fms. 3 ft. 2 in., and it is now sinking by nine men, 2 fms. stent, at 10*l.* per fm. I consider the position of the shaft to be very good to catch the lodes at a respectable depth, and its size is fully adequate for all purposes. The surface operations are proceeding favourably.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, July 4: The lode in the 36 east continues to look well. The stopes in bottom of this level are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 24 east. The lode in the deep adit east is 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and every appearance of further improvement. We are sorry to say we are not, as yet, through the capels in the shallow adit. No change in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 29: The ground in the 55 cross-cut is further improved for driving, and is congenial for copper. In the 43 east there is a branch of rich ore towards the bottom of the level, not so good at the back; we expect an improvement here. In the 43 west the lode is 9 in. wide, worth about 8*l.* per fm.; the water is issuing freely, which is a good indication. The 33 east is producing a little ore, but not to much value. There is no change to notice either at King's shaft or in the 22 cross-cut. The tribute department is much as for some time past.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, July 4: In the 58, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and spotted with copper ore, but nothing to value. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and much the same in appearance as for some time past, containing stones of copper ore. At Trelawny's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the deep adit, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore, and shows signs of further improvement. In the 22, west of the cross-course, on Smith's lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spar.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, June 22: The flat-rod shaft is sunk 29 fms.; the ground has improved, is favourable for sinking, and congenial for ore. The 20 is driven 6 fms. south of engine-shaft, and is probably within 8 fms. of the great lode; the ground has improved, and from its appearance the lode is likely to be productive. The 20 is driven 3½ fms. north of engine-shaft, and appears from an increase of water to be getting near the lode, which, if it improves, in quality as the branch already cut, will be a valuable one.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 2: The new shaft is below the adit about 4 fms.; lode just as last reported, composed of capel, blende, iron, and mundic, with occasional spots of tin, lead, and copper, not enough to value; ground a little softer for sinking, and looking more congenial for producing copper ore; sinking by nine miners and three labourers, at 12*l.* per fm. The labourers and horse hire for filling, landing, and drawing the stuff and water to be paid by the adventurers. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 29: The engine-shaft to sink below the 35, by twelve men, at 25*l.* per fm.; the lode being large, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, &c., and worth for copper ore from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and tin about the same as before. The 35 west, to four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 3½ ft. wide, worth for copper about 1 ton per fm., and tin 6*l.*—a most promising lode. The 25 east, to four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and looking better than it has for some time past, where we are expecting a change. The 25 west, to six men, at 3*l.* per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, of quartz and gossan, with occasional stones of ore. The air-shaft to six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, of gossan, &c., with spots of yellow ore; we expect to hole this with the 25 next month, after which we shall be enabled to sink winzes below.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 3: The ground in the cross-cut, in the 110 east, is showing indications of the north part of the lode being near. There is no change in any other part of the mine to notice since last reported on.

— J. Richards, July 4: Homersham's shaft, sinking below the 110, is in favourable ground for progress.—Homersham's Shaft: In the 110 cross-cut north the ground is changing, and the water is fast increasing, indicating that the lode is near. In the 100 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is large, 4 ft. wide, and consists of mundic, quartz, and good stones of yellow ore occasionally. The lode in the rise in back of the 100 east is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the stope in back of 100, east of Oats's No. 1 winze, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 1 winze, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 88, on the north part of the lode, west of Benny's winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 88 east the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, and quartz. In the 88, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is composed of capel, mundic, and rich stones of grey ore—very promising. The 66 is still being continued by the side of the lode. The sampling, which was completed on Monday last, is not so large as we anticipated, the lode in the drivings and stopes having proved less productive than usual. The accident to the whim-engine also proved another drawback, the quantity could not, therefore, be got beyond 170 tons.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, July 3: The shoot of ore being stoped in back of the 72 north is lengthening as it goes upwards, and will now yield full ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The ground in both the 50 and 60 north is a little harder than when last reported on, but there is no change in the character or value of the lode; both ends are still looking very kindly. There has not been any lode taken down in the 20 south since last reported, the men being now being now engaged cross-cutting east to form a communication with a rise in back of the 40 south for ventilation, which we are rather deficient of at those points at present. We expect to form this communication in about a week from this time, when the south part of the mine will be effectually ventilated. One of the pitches in back of this adit level has improved, but being in a small arch of ground we do not attach much importance to it. The other pitches continue to produce much the same as for some time past.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, July 3: The part of the lode we are carrying in the 84 north is not so good as it has been, but not having any wall on either side we cannot say what we may have yet standing; this we shall shortly prove by cross-cutting through it. The lode we have been carrying in the 72 north we find to be 10 ft. wide, and yielding saving work in places. Having cut a large stream of water in cross-cutting west in the 60 north, as mentioned in our last report, we are now driving a cross-cut in the same direction as this, the 72, in order to cut down and drain the water from the 60, and also to prove the ground. The 60 cross-cut west is now driven about 4 fms.; in driving here about 2½ fms. we cut a small flookan and a branch of white iron. This flookan had been keeping back the water hitherto, as our end in driving was quite dry, but as soon as we cut through the flookan a large stream of water came away. We are now of opinion that the lode has split north of the slide, and that the main part is still west of this flookan; the ground is of a very congenial nature, and disseminated throughout with spots of lead ore. We have, consequently, now increased the number of men in this end, to prove it as quick as possible. Our stope in back of the 84 is yielding full 1 ton of lead ore per fathom for the width, 8 ft. The stopes in back of the 60 and 45 are yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom; lode varying from 2 to 4 fathoms in width. We are rather slack of water at present for the purposes of dressing, and, strange to say, during the last two or three days our new air-shaft has not been conveying down sufficient air into the mine as formerly. We can only account for this from the state of the atmosphere. Up to this period we have had a full supply, but now we have not near enough.

FURSDON.—J. Hampton, J. P. Daw: The 21 west is a little improued. The 11 west is worth 2 tons per fm. of good quality ore; the winze sinking in bottom of the 11 west is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The winze sinking in the bottom of the adit will be communicated to the 11 cross-cut shortly. We are clearing the shallow adit, and by next week hope to see the bottom of the winze.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, July 3: The lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and is producing a slight mixture of lead ore. In the 20, going west on the old lode, we have gone through the old shaft mentioned in my last, and have now a fine-looking lode in the end from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with a little ore throughout, and is very likely to improve. The new shaft sinking below the 15 progresses fairly; this we shall soon get through to the 20.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, June 29: The lode in the 36 west still continues its kindly appearance, being full 3 ft. wide, composed of friable spar, mundic, and copper ore to the amount of 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, made up of spar, flookan, with occasional stones of good quality yellow copper ore. The stopes in the 50 are looking well, yielding over 3 tons of ore per fm. No change in any other part of the mine since last reported on. We sampled yesterday May and June ores, computed 40 tons.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, July 2: The lode in the 122 east contains spots of copper and lead ores. In the 122 west the lode has improved in its nature, and contains more copper ore. The ground in both these ends is very favourable for being driven through, and good progress is being made in the extending of these levels. The lode in the 107 east is worth for mundic and ore about 9*l.* per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, July 3: The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Lyles's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a ton of copper ore per fathom. In the eastern rise, in the back of the 40, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the western rise, in the back of the 40 fm. level, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT WEST SETON.—H. Cowling, July 2: About 150 fathoms south-west from the engine-shaft we have cut a beautiful lode, underlying north 3 ft. in 1 fm.; it is from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing excellent stuff; it is like a cinder pile, composed of splendid gossan and vughs of sugary spar; we are led to believe it is a new lode, as it underlies north 3 ft. in 1 fm., and the engine lode about 18 in. in 1 fm.; we have sunk from 6 to 7 in. from surface, and it continues to look well. We are raising stones for the engine and boiler-house, and the quarry is producing excellent stones indeed. The advantage of having such a quarry on the mine cannot be too highly appreciated, as it is a very great saving to the adventurers.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Wm. Bugelhole, Wm. Arthur, July 3: Copper-house Shaft: The 230 is driven east on the north side of the lode 7 ft. The lode in the 220 west is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, tin, and copper ore, worth 12*l.* per fm. The south part of the lode, where we are now stripping down 10 fms. behind the end, is composed of capel, spar, mundic, tin, and yellow copper ore, worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in Kemp's stope, in back of this level west of the winze, is worth 28*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stope in back of this level, east of shaft, is worth 19*l.* per fm. The south part of the lode in the 210 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; the north part where we are now stripping down west of the rise is worth 31*l.* per fm.; this part east of the rise is worth 45*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in bottom of this level, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; No. 2 stope is worth 15*l.* per fm.; No. 3 stope is worth 27*l.*; No. 4 stope is worth 70*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 25*l.* per fm.; No. 2 stope is worth 26*l.* per fm.; No. 3 stope is worth 27*l.* per fm.; No. 4 stope is worth 19*l.* per fm.; No. 5 stope is worth 20*l.* per fm.; No. 6 stope is worth 23*l.* per fm.; No. 7 stope is worth 36*l.* per fm. There is no change in the 160 cross-cut south since last report.—South Lode: The stope in bottom of the 137 fm. level, west of Copper-house shaft, is worth 16*l.* per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—R. Pryor, J. Daniel, J. Hoskin, July 3: Main Lode: In the rise in the back of the 85, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 40 cross-cut north, west of the great cross-course, a branch has been intersected, on which we have commenced to drive west, but at present of no value.—North Lode: In the 60, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. At Trebilcock's shaft, sinking below the 50, the character of the lode is becoming changed, which we shortly expect to report to value.—Carnmeal: In the 68, east of Painter's, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom; in this level, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2 feet wide, saving work. Hoskin's flat-rod shaft is sunk to the 68, where the men are now engaged in cutting plat, dividing and casing down the shaft, &c. In the 58, east of Hoskin's the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a little tin, and presenting better indications of shortly becoming more productive; in this level west the lode is 4½ feet wide, saving work. In No. 1 stopes, in back of this level, the lode is 4½ feet wide, worth 36*l.* per fathom. In No. 2 stopes the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 45*l.* per fathom. In the 48, east of the said shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level, about 50 fathoms west of Hoskin's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the eastern shaft, sinking below the 36, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 45*l.* per fathom for the length of the shaft (10 ft.) In the stopes in the back of this level, west of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. No change to notice in other tutworks. The tribute department consists of 49 pitches, employing 115 men, at tributes varying from 6s. 8d. to 14s. in 1*l.*

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, July 3: The sumpmen have completed the necessary preparations, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 40 with all speed, the ground being very favourable for sinking. We have communicated the rise in the back of the 40 with the winze sinking below the 30, which has afforded us good ventilation. The lode in the 40 east has a very promising appearance, and is yielding some good work for copper ore. I hope to commence raising against Thomas's shaft next week from the back of the 30; and when this shaft is communicated with our 40 it will enable us to bring all our ores from the different levels to surface on the dressing floors. I am glad to say that we have a good orey lode in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, and likely to continue. The tribute department is without alteration since last week, yielding large quantities of ore. The engine-house for crusher is up and covered, and the boiler-house is being proceeded with as fast as possible. Indeed, the prospects of the mine are quite cheering, and everything is progressing most satisfactorily. The 150 tons which was broken in about 14 fms. driving should be from the 40, instead of from the 30, as stated in the reports last week.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—Thos. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, July 2: Metal engine-shaft is sunk below the 142 about 7 fms.; the lode is standing in the footwall, and we intend to complete the shaft 10 fms. below the 142 before we drive to explore it. In the 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 50*l.* per fm. In the 142, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, has been disordered for some fathoms by the slide we intersected at the shaft. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but poor. In the 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 8*l.* per fm. In the rise in back of the 122 the lode is about 3 ft. wide, worth about 12*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, are worth about 30*l.* per fm.: ditto bottom, 80*l.* per fm. We have enlarged Ivey's shaft down within 7 fms. of the 90, and we are making very good progress with it. All our machinery throughout the mine is working well.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 4: No lode taken down in the deep adit level this week. I have again set the end to drive by six men, at 8*l.* 5s. per fm. the month out.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, June 28: The stope is now within 7 fms. of the forehead; it is 8 ft. high, consequently does not get on so fast as it did at first. We are now near the ground where I expect to find some ore.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips, July 2: The lode in the 25 east is 3 ft. wide, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons of good quality copper ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level are worth fully 2 tons of copper ore per fm.—West Hawkmoor: In the adit level west the lode continues small, but produces occasional good stones of copper ore. During the continuance of dry weather the shaftmen are making preparations for driving the deep adit level, and we hope in 25 fms. driving to see the No. 1 lode; the main lode of the eastern workings we expect to meet in a few fathoms driving. We sampled on Friday last (computed) 94 tons of copper ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 3: The 100 west is improving; the part of the lode being carried, 4 ft. wide, is more promising, and will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. There is no material change in any other part of the mine.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—Capt. W. Clemo, July 1: The engine-shaft is sunk about 5½ fathoms below the 25, and the lode for this depth and in the present bottom is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, prian, quartz, mundic, and some good stones of ore. The 25 has been driven 24½ fathoms, the lode averaging 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, prian, and in places a little ore. In the cross-cut driving south, in the 15, no lode has yet been met with. The engine-shaft will, we expect, be down 35 fathoms in about six weeks from this time, and judging from the strong lode in the bottom of the 25, and the more perpendicular dip it has since taken in the shaft, we hope for good results at the next level.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 29: The rise in back of the 125 west is communicated to the pitch in bottom of the 115, which has very much facilitated the operations at the above point by giving good ventilation, and also letting off the water: 17 tons of ore were broken from the above-named pitch by four men in the past month (computed), worth apout 5*l.* per fm., which is sampled in a parcel by itself. The winze in bottom of the 75 east is holed by a borer-hole to the back of the 85, and there are about 3 ft. of ground now standing to be explored, which will occupy from three to four days to complete, after which both ends of the winze will be set on tribute. We have put the men that were working in the 125 west to drive the 55 east, in order to unwater the pitch which is working in the bottom of the 45; by so doing the cost will not be increased, and more tribute ground laid open. No change in the tribute department during the past week.—Eastern Mine: The 70 cross-cut is still in capels and branches containing mundic and copper ore; therefore, we consider it most advisable to continue the above cross-cut north until we meet with something satisfactory before we commence driving east. In the 60 east there is a branch of ore about 4 in. wide, of a rich quality; the ground in which the lode is embeded is of a favourable character for the production of copper ore. The above mine has been inspected by the most practical mine agents of the county, and they are all of the same opinion as myself, that if the mine is properly developed it will turn out to be a deep and lasting mine. You must please bear in mind that the water is very easy and the machinery of a first-rate description, so that if an improvement takes place no further outlay will be required to bring the mine into a proper paying state. We weighed off on the 28th inst. 100 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. of ore, and sampled 86 tons (computed).

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, June 29: In the 20 Charles's stope No. 1 is worth 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; Charles's rise and stope No. 2 is worth 10 cwts. per fm.; Charles's stope No. 3 is worth 18 cwts. per fm., and Mat's stope is worth 12 cwts. p r fathom. In the 30 Charles's stope is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and Greenwood's stope is worth 8 cwts, per fm. In the 40 Holmes's stope is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and Cheney's stope is worth 3 cwts. per fathom. In the 50, north drift, the lode is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and Whitwell's stope is worth 15 cwts. per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, June 29: We have no particular change to report to-day in any part of the mine. In the 53 east we are still driving through the cross-course, which is extremely hard and troublesome, letting out a quantity of water; in the same level west we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 41 east no lode has been taken down since last report. The stopes in back of the 41 west are without change. The lode in the 30 east is about 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons per fm. The stopes in bottom of this level are producing much the same as last reported. Odgers's winze in bottom of the 30 west is worth 3 tons, or 18*l.* per fm. In the 20 east the lode is at present poor. In the 10 east the lode is quite 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, capel, and ore, worth of the latter 10*l.* per fm. The tribute department is yielding much as usual. We sampled on Friday last 233 tons, computed.

— Capt. Metherell, July 4: In the 53, both east and west, nothing has been done since last Saturday, owing to the quickness of the water coming from the cross-course, but I am happy to say it is now drained a little, and we are now again in fork. In the 44 east we are still driving by the side of the lode; the ground is moderate. The lode in Hodge's stopes, in the back of the 41 west, east of Odgers's rise, is 6 feet wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 16*l.* per fathom. Odgers's winze, sinking in the bottom of the 30 west, and over the above stopes, is down about 4 fathoms; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, but not enough to value. Bayly's stopes, in bottom of the above level, is not so good now; worth 4 tons, or 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 20 east is poor. In the 10 east the lode is 4 feet wide, but no good as when last reported, composed of capel, mundic, and ore; worth of the latter about 1 ton, or 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in cross pitch, in back of the 30 west, is worth about 15*l.* per fathom. No alteration in any other of the pitches throughout the mine.

LOWER PARK.—July 3: Morgan's Shaft: The level driving west is stil very hard and bad for driving; the joint is still very close. The new shaft is going on very favourably; we are down 8 yards 2 feet. The cross-cut driving south is still hard, and without improvement since last report.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, J. Tregay, June 29: The lode cut through in the west mine is 7 ft. wide, a promising lode for productiveness in depth, but we believe the main lode has not yet been reached, and the cross-cutting will be continued accordingly.—South Mine: There being now several fathoms driven through ground in which the lode is very much disturbed, nothing satisfactory can be reported of it at present. In bringing up this level we had a very promising lode for about 30 fms. in length, yielding stones of copper ore, and a little native copper; we think it advisable to put up a rise in back of this adit, there being plenty of room for bunches of ore between this and surface, 25 fms. In the old mine nothing can be done in the summer months, the showers not lasting half long enough to do us any good.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, July 3: In driving from the bottom of the new shaft towards the lode we found the cross-course to be a pretty deal wider than in the level above, consequently it took us longer to drive through it and to see the lode than was formerly anticipated; we have now, however, I believe got the lode, and have cut into it about 2 ft., and have broken some excellent stones of lead ore, but we are still close to the cross-course, and have no footwall as yet, therefore I am not able at present to state the size or value of the lode, but I believe that the most productive part of it is still before us, and that it will prove highly satisfactory when opened on to its full size, &c. The lode in the 20, east of new shaft, is just the same as when last reported on.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, July 3: The new shaft is now down from 18 to 20 yards below surface; the lode here is from 6 to 8 ft. wide; this is too much to carry for the width of the shaft, therefore we find it necessary to sink on part of the lode, and leave part of it standing until we get down to the required depth for driving, where we can cut through it to the footwall, and then drive both east and west on the most productive part of it; this I calculate will open out some good stoping ground.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, July 3: The lode in the 32 east is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; small veins of good ore are frequently met with in the country too, which I regard as as favourable indication; set to six men, 2 fms., at 5*l.* 15s. per fm., and to stope 2 fms. in the back of the level at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. (should they not be able to work in the end at all times), where the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 20 east we have not yet met with the main part of the lode which was disordered and split up by the slide referred to in my previous reports, although the country is traversed by small veins of the lode; set to six men, 2 fms., at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The falling off in the stopes in bottom of this level, as reported last week, has proved to be only temporary, as they are again looking better, and producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.: set to six men, 2 fms., at 4*l.* 4s. per fm. The ore we now have at surface I estimate at 50 tons, 45 dressed and 5 undressed.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, June 28: The lode in the 78 west is about 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin, with a very promising appearance; set to drive by three men and three boys, at 6*l.* 6s. per fm. The 100 west is set to drive by three men and three boys, at 9*l.* per fm. King's shaft is set to sink below the 42 by nine men, at 9*l.* 9s. per fm. The 42 to drive west by two men, at 50s. per fm.; lode 10 in. wide—poor. The 42 to drive east by two men, on a lode 2 ft. wide, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode at this point has a very kindly appearance, and is likely to yield tin. I will have a sample of the 78 and 42 east tried for tin, when I will give you the produce.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, July 3: King's engine-shaft is completed to the 60, cased and divided down, and we are now drawing from that level; we have also commenced to drive at this level east and west, the value of which you shall have in our next. In the 50 west there has been no lode taken down since last report, then worth 20*l.* per fm. The 50 east is now communicated with the winze; the lode is now worth full 50*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 50, west of shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 40, and 14 fms. in advance of the 50 east, last reported worth 14*l.*, now getting under the slide, worth fully 20*l.* per fm. The 40, east of Bennett's, is disordered by a slide, and there is a good lode gone down under it. We are sinking a winze in advance of this end from the 30, worth full 14*l.* per fathom. Our pitches are looking well. We shall sample on Tuesday next the best lot of ore we have ever sampled from this mine—60 tons adventurers' ore; which will, we consider, make a produce of from 9 to 10, and full 60 tons, and makes even a better produce; risen at 1s. 8d. in 1*l.*, and the men do well, and 30 tons at 2s. 6d. in 1*l.* This is the best proof of the value of the ground.

NORTH LAXEY.—J. Horsley, June 27: The 27 end looks very well, with good lead in both roof and sole, and open ground the same as usual; they have broken some good work both yesterday and to-day; I hope it will continue for a few fathoms again. The other places look about the same as last reported.

NORTH MINERA.—T. P. Thomas, W. T. Harris, July 4: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 35; the ground is as last reported. Charles's shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 35; the ground is easier for sinking and very promising, producing about 1½ ton to 2 tons per fm. of lead ore for the width we are taking. The stopes below the 25, west of Williamson's winze, are just the same as usual, producing about 2 or 3 tons per cubic fathom, and being stoped at 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 25, south of footway shaft, is just the same, producing from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fm. Cooke's shaft, on the north and south lode, is down 3 ft. below the shale bed; the ground is hard, but improving for lead as we sink.—Wilson's Shaft: We are still opening north and west, and the more ground we break the richer it gets for lead ore, but we shall not attempt to estimate its produce, as we intend dressing it up at once, we shall then be able to give its correct produce; it is looking very well, and if it continues to improve as it is now doing this will be a very important part of our sett. Our crusher is now complete, and as soon as we get the water home to dress our slime ores we shall be enabled to calculate upon regular returns. We shall soon have 50 tons ready for sampling.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, July 4: Old

PANT-Y-PWYDU.—R. Nankivell, July 4: In the sump sinking below the 62, east of Kendrick's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of soft spar, carbonate of lime, and stones of lead ore; the lode is of a very promising character. We shall commence to drive west of Kendrick's shaft, at the 40 yard level, in the course of a day or two.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, June 29: Sump: In the 110 east the lode is large, and yielding coarse tinstuff. In the 100 east the lode is poor. In the 100 east winze we made a trial to sink this week, but finding we cannot do this to advantage until it is still further drained by the 110 end, the men are again put to stope; the lode in the bottom is as last reported, worth 110*l.* per fm. The 100 west is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 90 west is poor. The 90 west rise is worth 28*l.* per fm. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 68 west is poor. In the 55 cross-cut good progress is made in driving.—Cobbler's: The 68 east is poor.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east is yielding coarse tinstuff. The 40 east is worth 10*l.* per fm. We had yesterday breakages of spill-clacks, &c., and the water into the bottom levels, which we expect to get into fork again by Monday morning.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, June 29: In the 130 fm. levels north and south no lode has been taken down since last reported. In the 118 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of this level are very similar to what they have been for some time past. We shall get the tinstuff broken in the 106 south in order, and sample it in the course of next week, when you shall be fully advised of its value. The lode is looking very well, and should it continue it will open good tin ground. In the stopes in back of the 106 north the lode has not turned out to our expectations, in consequence of a splice, and the lode changing from the west to the east wall. We believe it will resume its former value the next taking down.

POLHIGEY MOOR.—June 28: At the engine-shaft the ground is similar to when last reported; the sumpmen are working very well. The south-shaft is down to water; to-day we began to timber up the shaft. We have had a good branch, from 4 to 6 in. big; it is dropping into the lode, and I do think that in 6 ft. more sinking we shall have the Quarry lode in the shaft.

RIBDEN.—*(Special Report).*—Wm. Hamner, June 29: I have much pleasure in giving you the result of my last inspection of the Ribden Mine, which took place this morning. I felt axious to know the last results of the mine previous to my leaving the locality, as I thought that you would like to be in possession of the latest improvements and operations in the mine. The end west of the 62 has much improved in size emitting a large feed of water, with good stones of malachite, black, brown, and sulphuret of copper, with good flookan and friable quartz, and well-defined walls, and has every appearance of a much greater improvement. This end is suspended for the present, which is quite right, as greater results will be attained by driving this end from the deeper working, when the engine-shaft is down to the 10 below the present working. Capt. Harvey has also commenced a rise in back of the 62, which rise will be to the 51, giving 11 fms. backs for stoping; the rise is now in about 1 fm., having gone through a small rider of very congenial spar, which is generally found in connection with deposits of copper. The rise in back of level is producing a good mixture of rich copper; throughout the lode, and in the western end of the stope there is a rib of the richest quality of copper about 1 ft. thick, which will pay well for taking away. This copper is going down in depth, and will make large deposits. The ground has much improved, and the mine is looking healthy and very satisfactory. The cistern is now complete, and the collar launder is now being prepared, and every necessary work is being pushed forward in order to commence sinking the engine-shaft, which I think will be ready for sinking about Wednesday next. The 6 fs. in order to complete the 10 fms. in the engine-shaft ought to be sunk, barring all accidents, in a fortnight or so; then I have no doubt you will be opening out a rich and lasting mine.

RIBDEN.—R. Niness, July 4: The cistern and wing brace are completed at the 62, and the water is nearly out of the bottom of the shaft; as soon as the new stays, now putting about the lift, are finished, we shall at once resume the stoping in the back of the 62 west, where the character of the lode continues the same as when I last wrote you.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 2: There is no alteration in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 since last report, or in the new shaft sinking under the 10. In the 20, driving east on the caunter lode, we are driving by the side of the lode; we have cut into it in two places, and to-day we have cut into it in the present end; lode improving, worth full 30*l.* per fm., and on Friday next we shall begin to take down this lode, and we shall be able to give its full value in next week's report. Nothing new to report on in any other part of the mine since my last.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, July 4: In the 90, west of footway shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, impregnated with ore. In the 90, east of Jenning's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The 80 west is unproductive. In the 58, west of Richard's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of mundic, and producing stones of copper ore. In the rise in back of the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, impregnated with ore. In the 34, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Wellington's shaft is communicated to the 22, and we shall shortly resume driving this level east. Our tribute department is improved since last report.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters, July 3: The 62, driving north of engine-shaft, is now within 2½ fathoms of Betton's sump; lode in present end 2 ft. wide, yielding good orey stuff. There is a piece of profitable ground before us here, which we shall be in a position to stope from said winze next month. No. 1 stope in back of said level, south of Bennett's sump, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 stope in back of the 62, south of shaft, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the winze below this level, south of said stope, the lode is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 41, driving north of middle sump, north of engine-shaft, the lode is worth ⅛ ton of lead ore per fm. In the same level, driving south of the sump, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the latter level are yielding 25 ewts. of lead ore per fm.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, July 4: In the 100 east the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding a little ore. In the 62 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of ore. In the 50, west of Collom's cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 50, east of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is 1½ feet wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, no lode has been met with. In the 40, east of Head's rise, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In the 30, east of the eastern shaft, on the south part of the main lode, we have intersected the eastern cross-course; the lode is worth full 10*l.* per fathom as far as the cross-course. We have not met with the lode to the east of the cross-course yet. In the 20, west of Arthur's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.—No. 2 South Lode: In the 50 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding good stones of ore. In Blanchard's stopes, in the bottom of the 40, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Rowe's stopes, in back of the 40, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving east, no lode has been taken down this week. There is no change to notice in any other part.

SOUTH BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, July 2: The east level is still producing some fine stones of ore, but not regular; there is a strong caunter lode a few feet ahead of the present end, and it may be expected, after crossing the said lode, it will improve. Two of the men have been engaged in trenching in the west end of the sett to prove the existence of the lode in those measures, which has been found; and a shaft has been started upon it to-day to make trials parallel, and in the same strata, as Bryn-Gwiog: the said shaft is named Dunsford's.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, June 27: The engine-shaft to sink to the 90 (certain) at 26*l.* per fm., but if completed in three months from this time, the takers to be paid 5*l.* extra. The 62 west at 15*l.* per fm.; stented 1 fm.; I am glad to say we have a very good improvement in the lode in this end for the last week; we have been desuing the lode, and yesterday I had a part of it taken down towards the bottom of the end, where it shows a branch of ore about 5 or 6 in. wide; the lode is still standing in the back of the end, which if on being taken down is found equal to that already taken down will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ore is of a very good quality. We have suspended the 62 east, and put the same men to sink a winze in the 47, a few fathoms in advance of the 62 end west, which will be proving the ground between the two levels, and affording better ventilation; the price for sinking is 8*l.* per fathom, stent 1 fm. The 47 north, at 13*l.* per fm.; we have another flat-branch in this end, consisting of spar and mundic, which proves the mineralised character of the ground.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thomas Glanville, July 3: There is nothing new in any part of the mine to report on this week. We shall sell this week about 9 tons of black tin. We sampled on June 26, 20 tons of ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, July 2: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 105 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. On Sunday morning we discovered one of our rods in the engine-shaft, 10 fms. below the surface, was nearly in two parts; we have a new one to put in its place, and expect to get the engine to work to-morrow.—South Mine: In the 51, east and west, on new south lode (which is about 3 ft. wide), the lode is producing stones of tin and mundic, with spots of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—John Boundy, July 2: Saturday last being our pay and setting, the following bargains were let:—The ground at the engine-shaft continues of the same highly favourable character for progress and mineral as before reported on. The shaft is now down 5½ fms. below the 70, and should the ground continue favourable, as at present, I hope to have it down to the required depth for an 80 fm. level in about two months from this time. The lode at the shaft is 2 ft. wide, containing a dark clay-slate, copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding for copper and lead ore about ½ ton per fm.; sinking by nine men, at 17*l.* 10*s.* per fm. for the whole sink. The 70 to drive east by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We are now getting through the disordered ground, and the lode is getting more compact, and looking more promising, than for the last 2 fathoms driving; the present value about ⅛ ton per fm. The winze sinking below the 60 is now communicated with the 70, which has nicely ventilated that part of the mine. A new stope has been set in the back of the 70, east of the winze, to six men, at 60*s.* per fm.; it will require about a fortnight before we can reach the ore ground in this stope, after which I hope that we shall be getting some good ore from it. To stope west of the shaft, in back of the 70, by four men, at 65*s.* per fm. To stope east of the shaft by four men, at 60*s.* per fm. To stope east of ditto by two men, at 60*s.* per fathom. These stopes at present are yielding from 6 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The 60 to drive east by four men, at 7*l.* per fm.; the lode at this point has much improved during the last 6 ft. driving, it being 4 feet wide, worth at present about 12 cwts. of ore per fathom; this end, now being many fathoms in advance of the 70, looks promising for the deeper levels, which will be pushed on as fast as possible. The 30 to drive west of the air-shaft by two men, at 105*s.* per fm.; the lode at this point is small and poor at present. The 30 to drive east, on the north lode, by two men, at 100*s.* per fm.; the lode being 1 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, and carbonate of lime, intermixed with lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The same level to drive west, on the north lode, by two men at 100*s.* per fm.; the lode at this point is small and poor at present. I intend driving about 6 ft. further, and if no improvement takes place in the lode I think it would be most advisable to suspend it for the present. The 20 to drive west of the air-shaft by four men, at 115*s.* per fm.; the lode at this point has been taken down since last reported on, which has yielded about 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; but, judging from its appearance, I think an improvement will shortly take place. A winze to sink below the 10, west of the air-shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* 15*s.* per fm.; no lode has been taken down in this winze, as we are sinking on the south part of the lode, this being done in order that the winze may be communicated with the 20 as early as possible. The air in this part of the mine is very contracted. In the trench which we have recently opened we have found the lode at that point. I intend to open another trench, so as to trace the lode into our sett, after which I shall try the dial over the points opened, to ascertain as near as possible the distance of the north lode from the lode now being wrought on. We intend to sample on Monday next, but at present I cannot say how much. The tribute pitches are set every two months. The machinery is all in good order.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, July 2: In the shaft sinking under the adit, on the caunter, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, from which good stones of ore were broken on Saturday last. We had one of the stones assayed; the produce I herewith enclose.

SOUTH TRESAVEAN.—S. Whitburn, July 2: Since our last general meeting our operations have been as follows:—The engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. below the 10, through a large lode, yielding mundic and tinstuff of a low quality. This shaft we have suspended, in consequence of the communication made in the 10 west, 13 fms. to the whim-shaft, which being the deepest, and considered most advantageous for sinking, also a better lode, we dropped a 6-in. lift here, and attached the work for drawing to our flat-rods, by chain and pulleys, which have worked satisfactorily. After drawing the water and clearing rubbish, putting in penthouse, and cutting a plat, we have sunk 2 fms. at this shaft, through a very fine lode, 6 ft. wide, vughy in places, and producing 18 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, also traces of copper. In the last few feet sinking we find the character of the lode to be improving, and which we hail as very encouraging indications for our further vigorous prosecution. The 10 is driving 12 fms. west of this shaft, through a fine gossan lode, from 5 to 7 ft. wide, containing traces of tin and copper.—Surface Erections: We have completed our count-house and material room. The smiths' shop and changing-house will also be finished in the course of a few days, when we shall have all that is necessary to work the mine comfortably, and on the most economical principle.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, July 2: The cross-cut south of Ley's shaft is hard and spare for progress, and more water than usual issuing from the end, from which I think we are nearing a lode. No change in the cross-cut north.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, C. Oates, J. Gilbert, June 29: Billing's shaft is looking very well; lode 4 feet wide, worth full 50*l.* per fathom, and are making more progress in sinking than at any other time since we commenced sinking the shaft. The west end of the winze, sinking below the 154, east of the shaft, is not quite so good as it has been, but it will soon improve, as the best part of the lode is in the east end of the shaft. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report. We are getting out sections of the different shafts to ascertain which is in the best position for the engine to be erected on.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Goss, July 4: The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 56 east remain as last reported, worth 40*l.* per fathom; also the new lode north, 3 tons of copper ore per fm. No alteration in the adit west. We have about 40 tons of copper ore for next sampling, and above 20 tons of arsenic.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, July 3: Highburrow Lode: In the 184, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 16*l.* per fm.; west of shaft, producing saving work for tin. In the 173, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 18*l.* per fm.; we hope to communicate this level with the 173 west from Martin's east shaft in about six weeks from this time; the lode in the latter is worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 173, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is producing saving work for tin. The 162, east of shaft, is driven up to the cross-course, and we do not think it advisable to drive beyond this for the present, as it is near the boundary.—Chapple's Lode: In the 162, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is very small and poor. The winze sinking under the 152, or Highburrow lode, is producing saving work for tin. The lode in downright shaft, sinking under the 152, is poor. In the 152, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is worth for tin 20*l.* per fm. The winze sinking under the 142, west of downright shaft, and close on the boundary of Cook's Kitchen, is worth for tin 15*l.* per fm. In the 120, driving west of cross-cut, on Highburrow lode, the lode is worth for tin 14*l.* per fm.—Duncan's Lode: In the 142, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is worth for tin 70*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth for tin 20*l.* per fm.; this is a very kindly lode indeed. In Martin's east shaft, sinking under the 173, the lode is worth for tin 30*l.* per fm. There is nothing new at North Tincroft since last reported.

TOLCARNE.—July 3: Field's Lode: The lode in the 30, both east and west of shaft, each yield 1 ton of ore per fm.; this is a beautiful looking lode. The lode in the 20, driving east of shaft, is 10 in. wide, composed chiefly of gossan and spar; the lode in the 20, driving west of shaft, is 14 in. wide, composed of gossan, soft spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 10, west of shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the 10, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and ore, yielding fully 1 ton of the latter per fm. The lode in the adit end, driving east of shaft, is 10 in. wide, unproductive.—King's Lode: The lode in the rise in the back of the adit end, east of cross-cut, is 8 in. wide, composed chiefly of gossan. The ground in King's shaft is composed of killas.—Enthoven's Lode: The lode in the adit end, driving west of cross-cut, is about 4 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the stope in back of the adit, east of cross-cut, is worth from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. for tin.

TREFFRY CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, July 4: The shaft is now sunk 9 ft. below surface in beautiful ground; this shaft is sinking in the country, and will take the lode at 10 fms.; when that point is reached, no doubt a good lode will be the result.

TREFULACK UNITED.—J. Pope, T. Hodge, July 3: Since our engine commenced working, in December last, we have cleared, cut down, and secured the engine-shaft 44 fms. below the adit level, which is the bottom of the shaft. Also cleared and secured the Wood shaft as deep as the 16, and sunk it to the 26; and cleared and secured the wheel-shaft as deep as the 26, and sunk to the 36; cut plat, &c.; cleared the 16, 26, and 36 for a great length, and commenced driving the different levels, which has opened some good tribute ground, quite equal to our expectations. In the 36 east, on the north lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and flookan, with good bunches of tin, very much improved since we commenced driving. We are now driving north at the 36, at the wheel-shaft, for the purpose of ventilation, &c., which will be accomplished in a few days, when we shall commence driving west on the lode at once, and, from what can be seen, open some good tribute ground. In the 36 west, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, and opening tribute ground. In the 16 west, on the caunter lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of flookan and prian, with occasional stones of tin. We have four pitches at work on tribute, and shall be in a position to set several others by the end of the present month, one at 9*s.*, two at 10*s.*, and one at 11*s.* in 1*l.*; men getting good wages. We have now at surface between 2 and 3 tons of tin, a portion of which will be brought to market in a few days, and the remainder as soon as our stamping machinery is got ready, which will be done as quickly as possible. Looking at our position at present, we have made as good progress as was possible under the circumstances, and should have been further advanced, but we have had to cut down or enlarge every shaft in use in the mine from surface to the present depths, which, taken into account with unforseen hindrances from one or two other unavoidable causes, has tended to retard our progress. Seeing that the estimated capital has not yet been expended, we have good reason, on the whole, to be satisfied with our position, and as we have now got into good working order, we shall be opening new ground daily, with every probability of making good returns of tin quarterly.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, June 29: The engine-shaft is now sunk below the 134 6 fms.; the lode in which is worth for copper ore 20*l.* per fm. The 134 is extended east 10 fms.; lode worth 25*l.* per fm. The 134 is extended west 7 fms. 4 ft.; the lode in this end is improving in appearance. The 124 is extended east 36 fms.; lode at present worth 5*l.* per fm. The 124 is extended west 17 fms. 3 ft.; lode worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 35*l.* per fm. for the length of the winze, 10 ft. The lode in the winze sinking below the 124 west is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 134 east is worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 124 east is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 116 east is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Woodfall's, west of the cross-course, is worth 5*l.* per fm.

— T. Richards, July 2: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 134, is worth worth 20 per fathom. The lode in the 134 east is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 134 west is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 124 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 124 west is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 35*l.* per fathom for the length of the winze (10 feet). The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 124 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 134 east is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 124 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 116 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Woodfall's, west of the cross-course, is worth 5*l.* per fathom.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, July 5: In Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The rise in the back of the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is communicated to the winze sunk from the 80; the men are preparing to fix footway. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2*l.* per fm. In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the 60 cross-cuts, north and south-east of the engine-shaft, no change. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1*l.* 10*s.* per fm. At Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is not to value; the ground is favourable for sinking. In Michell's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 20, the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 20, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm. The adit level cross-cut, clearing south of the flat-rod shaft, is full with stuff.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, J. Lean, July 4: The lode in Stephen's shaft is worth from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. The 80, on the caunter or new lode, is improved since last report, and so is the 80 fm. level on the engine lode. All other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, July 2: The engine-shaft is now down 15 fms. below the 15, and I think it necessary that we should sink 3 feet below for a fork, which will be completed by the end of this week. The lode in the 15 south is 2 ft. wide, and not quite so productive for lead as when I wrote you last, worth 4 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The air-shaft is now down 6 fms. from surface, of which there are about 3 fms. more to sink to communicate it to the rise, which I hope will be completed by the end of this week.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, July 3: The engine-shaft is about 5 fms. below the 60. The men are working well, and the ground has rather improved. I believe the 12 fms. will be all completed in the 15 weeks specified. The east end in the 60 fm. level is now being driven south of the elvans, on the south lode, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. This lode is now about 2½ ft. wide, and composed of capel, peach, quartz, mundic, and tin, but not enough of the latter to be of much value. However, this end will very soon be into tin ground, worth 55*l.* per fathom in the bottom of the 48. The lode in the western end is about 4 feet wide, composed also of capels, peach, quartz, mundic, and stones of tin throughout, but as a whole it is coarse and poor. A prettier, better defined, more compact lode is very seldom met with, and I only wonder how there is not more tin in it. No lode taken down in the winze in the 48 this week, but it looks well, and what we have drawn from it and now in course of spalling is a fine pile of work. The two tribute pitches are poor. This mine is just getting into a good position.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, July 2: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, the country rock is highly mineralised, and the lode rich in blende, with occasional stones of lead ore throughout. In the 100, south of the said shaft, we have intersected, and are now driving east on, the great cross-course. From present appearances, we calculate upon reaching the main lode, south of the heave, in about a fortnight from this date. In the 90, driving south of engine-shaft, we have a strong gossan lode, yielding good lumps of lead ore. Field's shaft men are making good progress in cutting trip-plat at the 80. The 80, south of Field's shaft, is up to the hard unproductive ground, and is suspended accordingly. Those men will to-morrow commence driving the 100 north. In the adit level, driving south of Nante shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of barytes, gossan, and lead ore, of a promising character. Tribute department much the same as for some time past. We have had a fair sample of the blende raised at the engine-shaft assayed, the result showing 63 per cent. of zinc.

WENTNOR.—Thomas Peirce, July 1: Pantasa Lode: We have no alteration here to notice; all I can say is, that we are in a very fine lode. I have been down at the Cortia Buller Mine to-day, and have dialled the Seven Stars lode all the way from that mine to our boundary. I shall again dial the Lord Hill vein in our sett, and the point where it will cross the first-mentioned lode; here a trial shaft will be forthwith opened, as suggested, so as to catch the Seven Stars lode, a few fathoms deep, on its underlie. This lode has proved very rich in all the workings both east and west of our mine, and should we be so fortunate as to intersect it by this shaft, we have it whole and unexplored for nearly a mile in length of the sett.

— July 4: We have no alteration to notice. The Grosvenor shaft ground is harder than we have before had it. The south cross-cut and the rise are as last reported.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, July 2: In the 104, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; the same will apply to the 94, driving west. In the 84 west the lode is 3 feet wide—tribute ground. The lode in the 75 west is large and promising, with occasional stones of ore. In the 65 and 52 west tribute ground is being opened.—South Lode: In the 84 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. Other parts are without alteration to notice.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, July 4: The engine-shaft is sunk within the last fathom to the 40; the timber work for casing and driving the same, in order to bring the whim-kibble to bottom, is all in a forward state, and the drivage of the 40 will be proceed with as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The lode in the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level is without change, producing occasional stones of good yellow copper ore. The tributers are busily engaged in getting their ores to surface, which is looking pretty well.

WEST POLMEAR.—W. Body, July 4: The 20 cross-cut south is driven 29 fathoms; the ground is killas, with occasional flat floors of spar; we calculate to intersect the first lode in about 11 fms.—North Lode: The 20, west of the engine-shaft, is driven about 20 fms.; the lode is about 1½ foot wide, composed of mundic, spar, and peach. The 20 east is driven 16 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and killas.

WEST PROVIDENCE.—J. Thomas, July 5: The 130 end has improved. The lode in the 60 has been intersected; it is 1 foot wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic, and stones of copper, and looking kindly to improve. The other parts of mine are the same as was last reported.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, July 1: The part of the lode now being cut into in the cross-cut in the 150 is composed of gossan, capel, and quartz, containing small quantities of grey copper ore and green carbonate of copper. Morris's shaft has been sunk full 4 ft. in the past week, and the ground in the present bottom is equally as favourable for progress.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, July 4: The engine-shaft is now down 7 fms. 2 feet below the 64; the ground is still hard for sinking. In the 64, driving east on the north lode, our progress is favourable, and the lode is quite 4 feet wide, of a very promising appearance. There is no change in the other lodes since I last wrote you.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, J. Hore, July 1: We have put down the rods and sinking lift, and the engine-shaft is about 7 ft. below adit; lode 1 ft. wide, no tin to value. The north adit is cleared within 15 fms. of the flat-rod shaft; this work must be done before we sink this, as it will save money and time. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, June 29: Our tin ground is still looking well at Painter's in the 10 east and west. Our 50, west of Tippett's, is also improved for tin. We have put our stamps to work, and it is now doing its work well. We hope to be able to stamp about 6 tons of tin a month, and sell the rest (for a short time) in the stone.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—W. White, July 2: The air has been very bad in Hallett's shaft during the past week, which has greatly obstructed the men's progress in working, and consequently we cannot be prepared to sink as soon as we expected. We have now fixed an apparatus with air-pipes, which convey to the men a good supply of fresh air from surface, and enable them to work vigorously as before. In a day or two we expect to complete the plat and barrow-road, with all the necessary requirements for sinking the shaft, which we hope to commence about the latter part of the week. We have nothing new to report on any other part of the mine.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, June 28: The 58 to drive west, by six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; we have just cut through the lode where it is nearly 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, with occasional stones of ore; this end is getting under where we had the ore in the 48, hence we are expecting a change for the better shortly. The 48 west, to four men, at 4*l.* per fm.; here we have met with a cross-head that has disordered the lode a little, but during the last 30 fms. driving it has been more or less orey. The western stope in back of the 48, to eight men and one boy, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; lode worth 10*l.* The eastern stope in back of the 48, to four men, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* A winze below the 48, to six men, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; lode being large, and producing occasional stones of ore. The cross-cut north at the 28, to four men and one boy, at 6*l.* per fm. The cross-cut south at Park shaft, to four men, at 5*l.* per fm. No change in either of the cross-cuts since our last. We sampled on Tuesday (computed) 61 tons of ore, the average produce of which is very good.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, July 3: In the 80 east the lode continues 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 80 west produces 1 ton, and is looking promising for further improvement. In the winze sinking under the 60, west of engine-shaft, the lode has improved, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The sinking of Windstow shaft below the 80 is progressing favourably.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 4: In the 60 west the lode is much the same as it has been for some fathoms driving, composed principally of capels, and occasional stones of mundic and copper ore. In the 60 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, a very promising end. In the 48 east I have put the men to drive north to cut the main lode, the point on which we have driven the last 20 fms. being poor. The 48 west is daily cutting more water, which is falling off in the 30; there is no alteration here, and I still think the main lode is to the north.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, June 29: The lode in the 40, east of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, and is producing stones of grey and yellow copper ore of a most promising character; the ground in this end has become much harder, and also in the rise in back of the 54. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since my last.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, June 29: There is no change of any importance in any part of the mine since my last report. We are pushing on as fast as possible at all the points, and the western ends continue very promising. We weighed off the ore sold on June 20 yesterday—269 tons 7 ewts. 2 qrs. Amount realised, including carriage, 1025*l.* 4*s.*; the loss on this sale of ore, owing to the drop in the standard, compared with our previous sale, is about 208*l.* 15*s.*

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 29: The engine-shaft to sink below the 100, by nine men, at 30*l.* per fm.: lode being altogether about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and chlorite, and we must say we have this day seen the best stones of yellow ore in the bottom of the shaft than we have ever seen, hence we think this is a pleasing feature. The 100 east, to four men, at 3*l.* per fm.: lode being divided into three branches, two of which are yielding good ore; there is a good stream of water flowing; had it been dry it would produce about 1 ton per fm. The 100 west, a stope to four men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; lode yielding 1 ton per fm The 90 east, a rise to four men, at 8*l.* per fm.; lode being small, and producing stones of ore. The stopes in the 90 west, to four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; lode yielding about 1 ton per fm. The 90 west, to two men, at 8*l.* per fm.: lode small. The 80 west, to two men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode small.—Watson's Lode: The rise above the 80, east of cross-cut, to four men, at 10*l.* per fm. The winze below the 66, east of cross-cut, to six men, at 12*l.* per fm.; we expect to hole this in about a fortnight, after which we shall resume the cross-cut north with a view of meeting with some of the lodes seen from the east. The flat-rod shaft to sink by six men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode being split into branches, composed of quartz, &c.; as we go deeper the lode will become more settled. The shaft to sink on the caunter, by two men, at 12*s.* per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, of quartz, &c.—a kindly lode.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, June 29: The lode in the 115, east end, is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin—a kindly lode. The lode in the 100 east is improved, and now worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 100, east of winze, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the stopes below the 74 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 30, east end, is poor; this end I have suspended driving for the present. The rise above the deep adit is progressing favourably. The lode in the stope above the deep adit is worth 7*l.* per fm.

WHEAL KITTY.—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, W. Higgins, June 29: We have not made much progress in the bottom of the mine during the past fortnight, owing to the bursting of the plunger-case at the adit level, together with the breaking of the working-barrel at the 54, which has been very thin for some time past. The lode in the 100, east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90, east of ditto, is worth full 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 82, east of ditto, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 72, east of ditto, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; we are glad to say this end has undergone a very favourable change within the last 2 fms., and judging from its present indications, they being very much like the lode in the upper levels, where the large deposits of tin were met with, we are inclined to think good results may be shortly expected; this end is about 30 fms. in advance of the 82 and 90 fm. levels, and with them is opening good tribute ground; should they continue to improve as they have for the last two weeks we shall shortly be in a much better position. No other change to notice.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, June 29: We have not yet cut the No. 4 lode in the 15 cross-cut, driving south of the Cremorne engine-shaft, but are expecting to do so daily. In the north cross-cut the ground is a little more favourable for driving, and we expect to reach the No. 3 lode in a very short time. The ground in Carter's engine-shaft continues a little more favourable for sinking, and we are pushing on the sinking of it with vigour, and hope to get it completed to 15 fathoms deep below the adit in nine or ten weeks from this time. The No. 4 lode in the adit end, driving east of Carter's engine-shaft, maintains its size and very kindly character, as reported last week; a more splendid copper gossan we rarely ever saw, and, judging from the kindly indications it shows at the adit level, we think it will be found very productive at a comparative shallow depth. In the other parts of our operations there is no change since last report worth remarking on. The parcel of tin, computed 6 tons, will be ready for sale by the end of next week.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, July 3: Our new shaft is progressing favourably. We are down 7 fms. from surface, so we hope to have communication to the adit in eight weeks from this time, after which we shall resume driving the adit end with all speed, as I have every reason to believe we shall intersect old Shepherds north and and south lode in a short distance driving east of new shaft.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, July 4: The 60 cross-cut, at the new engine-shaft, is now extended 32 fms. 3 ft towards the south lodes; the ground still continues most favourable for driving. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, June 29: At the boundary engine-shaft, in the 133 east, on the engine lode, the lode is still disordered by small flookans, and in places yielding occasional stones of tin, but not to value. In the 123, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is improving, and yielding some good tin in the back of the end, downward it is still disordered with spar; the stope in back of the same level west of shaft, is yielding low price tinstuff. In the 113, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is small and poor; the stopes in bottom of the same level are worth on an average 15*l.* per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 10*l.* per fm. In the cross-cut north of the same level there is no change to notice. In the 103, east of the same shaft, we have commenced driving east of the cross-cut on Allen's branch; the branch is chiefly composed of mundic, mixed with good branch tin, worth 6*l.* per fm., and looking kindly for an improvement as we advance. The stope in back of the 93, east of Allen's shaft, is yielding low price tinstuff.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, June 29: We have to-day re-set the shaft to eight men, at 20*l.* per fm.; the lode is worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm., and likely to improve. We have set the 65 cross-cut north to six men, at 50*s.* per fm., and hope to cut the lode west of cross-course in a few days. A winze in the bottom of the 75 is set to six men, at 45*s.* per fm.; the lode is worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 75 are set to two men, at 30*s.* per fm., and is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 65 east is set to one man and a boy, at 45*s.* per fm., and the lode has a kindly appearance, with stones of ore. The stopes in the back of the 65, west of shaft, are worth 25*l.* per fm. for length of stope, and set to 10 men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The 55, east of engine-shaft, is set to one man and a boy, at 50*s.* per fm., and the lode has a kindly appearance. In the 50 west the lode is yielding good stones of rich ore, and we believe is coming into the same bunch of ore we have in the back of the 65; it

THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA.

From an official return presented to the Colonial Legislature of Victoria we find that the statistics of the gold fields of that colony show that in Dec., 1860, there were 108,562 miners in the various mining districts, of whom 20,570 were Chinese, and 87,992 Europeans; 18,296 persons were engaged in quartz mining, and the remainder on alluvial mining. The total estimated number of persons of all classes resident on the gold fields at the close of last year was 259,960. The value of the mining plant, including steam-engines, puddling-machines, horse-pumps, chains, &c., on all the mines is approximatively estimated at 1,300,000*l.*; 417 engines, of 6645 horse-power, were employed in winding and crushing quartz; and 294, of 4137 horse-power, in winding and pumping on the alluvial gold fields. The number of distinct quartz reefs actually proved to be auriferous in the colony is 1028; and the extent of auriferous alluvial and quartz ground at present worked upon is 643¼ square miles. The gold arrived by escort in 1860 amounted to 2,008,843 ozs. 5 dwts., and the shipments to 2,156,316¼ ozs.

The average yields of gold from quartz, as extracted from the Mining Surveyor's Reports, are interesting. In the district of Ballarat, 61,075 tons of quartz operated upon produced 38,378 ozs., or an average yield of 12 dwts. 13 grs.; but 98 tons in Steigitz yielded an average of 8 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton. In the district of Beechworth, 3725¼ tons produced 13,862 ozs., or an average of 3 ozs. 14 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. Some of the quartz from Buckland was very rich; one lot of 310 tons yielded 2729 ozs., or nearly 13 ozs. to the ton, while part was at the rate of 44¼ ozs. to the ton. In Sandhurst district, 2678¾ tons produced an average of 2 ozs. 7 dwts. 1 gr. One of the reefs in Kangaroo Flat division is reported to have yielded for several crushings 92 ozs. per ton. In Kilmore and Eaglehaunt divisions, 11¼ and 14¾ ozs. per ton were obtained as the average. In the Maryborough district, 4548 tons crushed yielded an average of 1 oz. 7 dwts. 21 grs. per ton. In Inglewood division, the average yield for 224 tons was 11 ozs. 7 dwts. 3 grs.; but 22 tons of the quartz are reported to have yielded 2300 ozs., or 104 ozs. 10 dwts. 21 grs. per ton. In Castlemaine district, 13,301¾ tons operated upon produced 14,955½ ozs., or an average of 1 oz. 2 dwts. 11 grs. per ton; 2 tons, however, near the Castlemaine division yielded 207 ozs., or 103½ ozs. per ton; 5 tons, 346 1-5 ozs., or 69 ozs. 5 dwts. 4 grs. per ton; and 6 tons, 300 ozs., or 50 ozs. per ton. In the Ararat district, 86,594¾ tons of quartz produced 81,905 ozs., or an average of 18 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

The number of mining leases granted in the six districts of the colony is 271, and the extent of ground leased 2742 acres. The capital proposed to be employed in working these lands was 1,351,280*l.*, and machinery to the value of 567,070*l.* was to be erected thereon. The Board of Science holds in its possession nearly 500 sections and plans of various kinds connected with the gold fields. They also have a very fair collection of specimens of minerals, rocks, earths, &c., the produce of the colony, including specimens of quartz with gold, iron pyrites and galena, oxides and carbonates of copper in quartz matrix, grey sulphuret of antimony, red and white ditto, rock crystal, auriferous surface quartz, ferruginous quartz with gold, conglomerate, kaolin, talc, mica, titaniferous sand, garnets, zircones, jet, black sand, roofing slate, red granite, jasper, native silver, brown coal, marble, sandstone, jade, &c.

The large malachite nugget, recently taken from one of the mines belonging to the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia, has, at the request of Sir Roderick Murchison, been deposited in the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street.

The late Mr. Charles Hancock.—We have with very deep regret to announce the death, at the early age of 44, of Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK, of the firm of Hancock and Sharp, solicitors, Tokenhouse-yard. Being largely engaged in mining business, the deceased gentleman was personally known to many of our readers, who will have to lament a loss which will be long and severely felt: as in professional matters, his unvaried urbanity, great legal acquirement, and sincere advice, made him a valued friend to "one and all;" while he was found so correct in judgment and unswerving in honesty, as frequently by judicious interference not only to prevent law, but even to make good friendship where, under other advice, bitter enmity might have resulted. To his family, and those who were privately associated with him, and by whom his real worth was best known, the bereavement is indeed inexpressible. Though taken from us so young in years, he was unhappily long afflicted by such severe illness as to make his sufferings, which were borne with the fortitude that well became the truly Christian life he ever pursued, a cause of deep regret to his friends.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.—Attention was called a few weeks since to the gratifying activity manifested in the Scotch pig-iron trade, as shown in the increase of the weekly shipments as compared with the corresponding period of 1860. It will be seen by the following statement that the increase in the exports has been continuous in the quarter just closed:—

Week ending	1861.	1860.	Week ending	1861.	1860.
April 6	Tons 14,992	12,275	May 25	Tons 16,748	11,600
April 13	14,419	11,673	June 1	16,399	12,213
April 20	17,689	15,458	June 8	15,313	10,417
April 27	15,522	11,179	June 15	14,709	8,926
May 4	14,734	13,273	June 22	12,736	10,180
May 11	16,045	16,015	June 29	14,443	11,187
May 18	18,110	13,600			

These figures show a total shipment of 201,857 tons during the past quarter, as compared with 158,096 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1860, being an increase of 27·85 per cent. Probably at no period in the history of the trade has there been such a rapid and continuous expansion in the demand. It should be stated, however, that in the first quarter of this year shipments proceeded rather sluggishly. The stock of iron in the yards is now estimated at 164,200 tons, against which warrants are in circulation for 161,800 tons.

THE MANSFELD (PRUSSIA) MINING DISTRICT.—A series of elaborate papers upon the Mansfeld Copper-Slate Mines, in Prussian Saxony, has just been presented to the Society of Arts by Mr. W. P. Jervis, F.G.S., They embrace the past and present history of the mines, with statistics; metallurgical processes, social condition of the miners, their benevolent fund, &c., and will form a very valuable sequel to the history of "The Mineral Resources of Tuscany," by the same author, to which we have already referred. In next week's Journal we shall commence an abstract of papers—the history and position of the Mansfield mines—proving not only the profitable character of mining in Germany, but also how by perseverance and judicious management a single mine may be made to secure the happiness of an entire district, whilst producing large profits to all directly concerned in its development.

TUNGSTEN, AND SOME OF ITS APPLICATIONS.—Bernoulli lined a Hessian crucible with charcoal, and placed in it some pure tungstic acid, over which was placed a layer of charcoal; he kept the crucible at a white heat for an hour, in one of the furnaces of the Royal Iron Foundry, at Berlin, the acid was reduced, but the metallic mass exhibited no signs of fusion. In another experiment, the Hessian crucible was heated till it began to fuse, with the same negative result. Bernoulli then heated the metallic mass in a crucible made of the best American graphite, protected in the most complete manner; the heat was greater than ever observed in any puddling furnace, the slag from the coke running in a thin stream through the bars of the grate, the tungsten had not, however, melted; and hence the author concludes that with our present means this metal must be pronounced to be infusible. When grey cast-iron turnings were heated to an intense white heat in a graphite crucible, with powdered charcoal, and 10 per cent. of tungstic acid, the alloy formed had the properties of steel; it was very sonorous, had a clear colour, a pure fracture, and was malleable; with 15 per cent. of tungstic acid the alloy was still steel, but hard and not sufficiently malleable. With 20 per cent. the hardness was greater and the malleability less; with white iron, even when charcoal dust was added, no steel could be obtained, the alloy was white in fracture, and imperfectly malleable. The waste cast-iron turnings of the workshop may hence be used for preparing directly a cast-steel, to which the tungsten imparts great hardness; if the iron does not contain too much sulphur or phosphorus, or silicon, a very useful rough cast-steel may be obtained by fusing it directly with a quantity of powdered wolfram, proportionate to the percentage of carbon which it contains. The carbon in Bernoulli's alloys amounted to about 1 per cent.

PREPARING ASPHALTE.—An invention, which relates to the arrangement and construction of an improved boiler or heating apparatus for preparing asphalte, with a view of saving a considerable portion of the time now required for the melting and preparation of the materials with the ordinary boiler, has been provisionally specified by Mr. R. Robertson, of Glasgow. Under one modification of these improvements the ordinary rectangular boiler which is used for preparing the asphalte has fitted beneath the pan in which the bitumen is placed one or more tubes or pipes, formed by preference of malleable iron. These tubes are carried along or across the bottom of the pan, extending over the fire-place, which is formed in the space between the pan and the outer shell or casing of the heating apparatus. The tubes are arranged to communicate at one end with a bellows or other air-forcing apparatus, and at the other to open out into the asphalte pan at the upper part, immediately below the outwardly turned edge or flange which serves to enclose the space between the pan and the outer shell. The openings of the air-tubes into the pan may be partly covered with angle pieces of iron, so as to direct the issuing current of air down upon the bitumen in the pan. With this arrangement, when the tubes become red hot, a current of air is forced through the tubes, which circulates along the tubes and issues in a highly heated state from the emissive openings. This heated air flows over the surface of the bitumen, and is kept in contact therewith by the ordinary loose cover of the boiler. In this way the bitumen is very quickly reduced, and a saving of at least one-half the time ordinarily required is effected, in addition to other advantages of the improved arrangement of the apparatus.

SLAGS AS A BUILDING MATERIAL.—Mr. H. D. Pochin, of Salford, provisionally specified an invention which consists in taking iron, copper, or other slags and converting them into a useful building material, by running them when in a fluid state into moulds, and afterwards annealing the mass so produced.

MINERAL OIL IN CANADA.—This oil petrolium promises to become a new source of wealth of considerable importance. In Upper Canada the township of Enniskillen is at present the great oil-producing region. Thirty thousand dollars worth of oil was recently taken over the Great Western Railroad in less than a month. In some places it bubbles out on the surface of streams; and I believe some of the very best oil spring exist in Gaspe. But, generally speaking, the mode of obtaining the oil is by sinking wells and boring; sometimes the shale-rock is bored through for a considerable depth. A large part of the Upper Canada peninsula is oil-producing, the shale formation in which it is found being the outliers of the coal region of Pennsylvania and Ohio. That in Gaspe is found in a similar formation, being the outliers of the New Brunswick coal beds. There are probably at this time hundreds of Americans operating in the oil regions of Upper Canada. Some very decided strokes have been made. I was myself offered a lot of land in Enniskillen for $1¼ an acre, some six years ago. The owner, I believe, gave 1s. an acre for it; and this spring he sold the lot to an American speculator for $1200. He took care to tell his friends of the excellent sale he had effected, but he learnt that his American customer had re-sold for $20,000.—*Correspondent of the Canadian News.*

*** With the Journal of June 8 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contained—Loss of Life in Mines—Mining in Wales—Mining in Scotland—Metallurgy of Silver and Lead—The Origin of Mineral Veins—The Past and Present Life of the Globe—Geological Map of the Frongoch District, Cardiganshire—Ancient Geology—Mineral Oils of America and Canada—Mineral Coal—Iron and Iron-Making.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, July 5, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	96 0 0— —
Tough cake..... „	93 0 0— —
Tile ..... „	93 0 0— —
Burra Burra (nom.)„	95 0 0— —
Copiapo ..... „	— — —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 0— —
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 0½— —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 10½— —
Bottoms ..... „	0 0 11¼— —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 9 — —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 7 6– 6 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	6 0 0– —
Nail rods	7 0 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	7 0 0– —
Bars ditto	7 10 0– 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 10 0– —
Sheets, single	9 0 0– 9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0– 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0– 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 0 0– —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0– —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	4 17 6– 5 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 0 0–12 0 0
To arrive	11 0 0–11 5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8 – 2 10 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	— — —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	— — —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0– 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— — —

LEAD.	
English Pig	19 15 0–21 10 0
Ditto sheet	21 0 0–22 0 0
Ditto red lead	22 0 0– —
Ditto white	28 10 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	23 0 0–24 0 0
Spanish	19 0 0–19 5 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8½d.–9¾d.
Wire	9d.– —
Tubes	10d.–10½d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0– —
„ (hammered).	16 0 0–16 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	16 10 0–19 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0– —
„ Spindle	30 0 0– —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	16 0 0–16 2 6
To arrive	16 10 0 (Nom.)

ZINC.	
In sheets	22 0 0– —

TIN.	
English, blocks	121 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	122 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	123 0 0– —
Banca	117 0 0–118 0 0
Straits	114 10 0–115 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 6– 1 9 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 6– 1 15 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 5 0– 1 7 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0– 1 13 6
IC Coke ..... „	1 2 6– 1 3 0
IX Ditto..... „	1 8 6– 1 9 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0–13 0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing . p. lb. 8¼d.–9d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London 6 12 6– 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There is not much improvement to note in the metal market, the low prices have in some few instances tempted buyers to operate, but mostly for forward deliveries, immediate prospects being too gloomy to expect any metal to rise in value sufficiently to remunerate speculation at present, and the accounts from foreign markets, especially India, are anything but favourable to shippers; "large stocks and small sales" have been the substance of the reports of late. The cessation of business with America is also one of the principal causes of the existing depression.

COPPER.—In English descriptions the decline in the fixed rates has not been to any great extent productive of business, buyers having no confidence in the market where underselling is prevalent. For foreign rather more enquiry exists, though as yet business has been transacted only on a very limited scale, as holders are reluctant to look their losses in the face, and accept the rates offered. Burra Burra, 93*l.* 10s. to 94*l.* (nominal); Copiapo, 85*l.* (nominal); Kapunda, 94*l.*; Chilli, slab, in Liverpool, 78*l.*; yellow metal but little enquired for, sellers at 8¼d.

IRON.—Great languor and depression is still visable in most branches of the iron trade; there is, however, a redeeming feature shown in the demand for merchant bars, the price of which has stiffened during the week to 5*l.* 17s. 6d. to 6*l.*, f.o.b. in London, and 5*l.* 5s. at the works. This does very great service to the ironmasters, by enabling them to keep their works going without accumulating comparatively useless stocks. Staffordshire makes are exceedingly flat, manufacturers mostly working only half time. The late reduction of 10s. per ton will exercise but very little influence on the market, makers having taken orders as low as present quoted rates for some time past. Swedish bars are very little enquired for; holders, however, do not force sales, preferring to wait the advent of a brisker demand. Scotch pigs remain steady at 50s. 6d., mixed numbers; shipping brands in fair request.

LEAD.—This metal shows a downward tendency: English pig, ordinary quality, can now be purchased at 19*l.* 15s.; WB brand at 21*l.* 10s.; very little doing. Sheets and shot easier in price and dull of sale. Spanish pig, 19*l.*, sellers.

SPELTER.—The market is sluggish and heavy in the extreme. All the attempts of holders and speculators to buoy it up have proved unavailing. the present price is not above 16*l.*, at which it is very doubtful if any large quantity could be placed. The arrivals during the month of June have been very large, upwards of 90,000 plates and ingots, or about 1000 tons, but the quantity taken for home use having exceeded the average the stocks in London are not materially affected by this; still lower prices are anticipated, buyers being most unwilling to operate at present rates. Yesterday a reduction of 20s. per ton in zinc took place, making the price 22*l.*; in limited request.

TIN.—On the 1st inst. the smelters of English announced a further decline of 4*l.* per ton, making ruling quotations for blocks and ingots 121*l.*; bars, in barrels, 122*l.*; refined, 123*l.* In foreign sellers are abundant—buyers very scarce. Straits sold at 114*l.* 10s., cash; Banca, 117*l.* (nom.)

QUICKSILVER unaltered; 7*l.* per bottle of 75 lbs., nett.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 4.—The demand for iron has somewhat improved from British America, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. There continues, however, a scarcity of orders from the United States, and no permanent improvement need be looked for until the demand from thence revives. A reduction of 10s. per ton for marked brands of Staffordshire iron was declared on June 27, its effect being to assimilate the "list" prices with the rates actually current. In middling and inferior qualities no change has taken place. Welsh iron is in better request, and prices firm at 5*l.* and 5*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. at shipping port. Scotch pigs have an upward tendency; shipments unusually heavy. Copper was reduced ¼d. per lb., and yellow metal ¼d. per lb., on June 24. Market still dull, and underselling is common. Block tin was also reduced on the 1st inst. 4*l.* per ton, making the present price 121*l.*; a further fall may be expected soon. Tin-plates are quite a drug on the market, and prices, consequently, unsettled; parcels are held here which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been shipped to the States. To show the contraction that has taken place in operations in metals, it may be stated that during the first six months of this year there were 34,000 tons of iron and 192,000 boxes of tin-plates less shipped from this port than in the first six months of 1860. In the face of this, it is a matter of surprise that prices generally have been so well maintained.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—Trade continues without improvement; but in New York is usually quiet during the months of June and July. By the end of May traders from the interior have completed their purchases and returned to their homes, and their orders are seldom large till the period of their autumn visits to our seaboard, which usually commence towards the end of July. Business is, therefore, likely to be characterised by its present stagnation for two or three months longer, or till the oppressive distrust which now pervades financial circles shall have been relieved by a decisive Government victory over the Southern rebels, and by the action of the approaching session of Congress in respect to our commercial policy and the conduct of the war.

The demand for metals has been partially relieved from its utter prostration by the requirements of Government and of Government contractors for the manufacture of arms, every manufacturing concern in the country capable of making war implements being employed to its fullest capacity, and running night and day. The United States armories, quite extensive in themselves, are equally busy, and some of them are being greatly improved and enlarged. The demand for metals will also be favourably affected by the building of the fifty or sixty steam gun-boats Government is now contracting for, in addition to the fleet of merchant steamers already bought or chartered. But all the consumption of metals for war purposes can, of course, be a tithe only of the ordinary demand of commerce and industry in times of peace and prosperity.

In the interior, the fine appearance of the growing crops (excepting fruit), and the gradual adjustment of domestic exchanges and the currency in the West, hold out fair promise of a moderately active and healthy trade for the autumn months, and, perhaps, of approaching recovery from past calamities. It is asserted that the President, in his Message (already prepared), will recommend to Congress the most energetic war measures, a heavy loan, and the increase of the United States land forces to 500,000 fighting men, and by this means terminate the war, if possible, by December or January next. In this recommendation he will be heartily supported by the loyal states. The Cabinet at Washington are in daily communication with committees of our leading commercial men. The subject of the tariff is under discussion; and it is surmised that important modifications will be suggested to Congress,—among others the fixing of revenue duties on free goods.

Money continues obtainable to first-class houses of undoubted credit, and to borrowers on reliable securities at 6 and 7 per cent.; call loans well secured, 5 to 6 per cent.; but needy borrowers and trade in general have to submit, outside of bank, to rates that vary from 1½ to 3½ per cent. per month. Specie in our City Bank vaults, $38,280,211. Exchange, with a very moderate demand for all kinds, is quotable sterling 104½ to 105¾.

Copper: Yellow metal sheathing, 16¼ c. to 16½ c., six months; sheathing in cwts., 23½ c. to 23½ c., six months; Baltimore ingot, nominal at 18½ c.; Lake Superior ditto offered at 18⅞ c., and sales at 18 c., cash. Arrivals at present few. About 1000 tons of Lake Superior copper have been contracted for arrival, chiefly on European account. The product of the Lake regions for the current year is estimated at 7000 tons of refined ingot and cake copper, of which, as enumerated, above 1000 tons are already sold, leaving 6000 tons to be disposed of. The consumption of the United States in ordinary years is estimated at 12,000 tons of copper, production 16,500 tons; but this year, owing to disturbing causes, the production will be probably reduced to below 12,000 tons, and the consumption to less than 6000 tons. Several shipments have recently gone forward to France and the Continent.—Iron: In bars no alteration in price, and the demand perfectly quiet for ordinary merchant iron. Some few Government orders for first-class iron have been recently given, and more are likely to follow for contracts now being awarded. The nominal quotations run—Welsh $44; refined, $55, six months; store lots, $3 to $5 more; English sheet, 3¼ c. to 4 c., six months; Russian sheet, 16 c.; Belgian, 11 c. to 12 c.; Swedes iron ordinary, $77 50 c., six months; Cleveland bars, $52½. Scotch pig-irons are held more firmly, but no sales of importance occur; prices run from $21, cash, to $22, cash; for Cleveland iron, holders $19½ to $20, cash; American pig-irons sell at $17 to $19 per ton, cash, with some private transactions, amounting to 2000 tons. The reduction in the make continues.—Lead: A speculative movement in American brands has occurred, at prices varying from 4¾ c. to 4⅞ c. The arrivals of lead continue, and will control prices for some time.—Spelter: Demand very quiet, with occasional sales at 4½ c. to 4⅝ c. per lb., cash.—Tin has been held with more firmness, but holders are manifesting now more desire to sell at small concessions. Straits from store sells at $23½ to $24; Malacca, at $23¾ to $24; Banca, at $25½. No large sales have lately been made.—Tin-plates are quiet, but generally held by strong houses; 1-3d X obtainable at $7⅝ to $7¾, cash; charcoal terne, $7½ to $7¼, cash; coke ditto, 85¾; IC coke, $6¼ to $6¾, cash.—Regulus Antimony: Dull at 11¾ c. to 12 c., from store.—THOS. J. POPE, Metal Broker.

BOSTON (U.S.), JUNE 15.—Our last report was on April 30, since which time the market for mining shares has been very dull. Ingot copper is nominal at 19 c., cash. The advices from the various mines are highly favourable, and give promise of a largely increased product over last year. The Minesota product for April was 144 tons; the falling-off from the previous month was owing to a scarcity of miners. Rockland, 40 tons. National, 75 tons for April. The Copper Falls for May got out 37½ tons,—a handsome increase over the previous month, and at an estimated value of over $4000. Advices from Central continue favourable. Cliff produced 150 tons for April, and it is thought will average from 150 to 200 tons per month. From Portage Lake, the May products are—Quincy, 150 tons; Pewabic, 80¾ tons; Franklin, 58½ tons; Isle Royale, 68 tons; the latter is fairly redeeming the promise of last fall and winter openings. Huron product, about 10 tons of mass and barrel-work. Hancock, about 9 tons.—DUPEE, BECK, AND SAYLES.

The MINING SHARE MARKET since our last has been particularly dull and depressed; very little business has been doing, and prices in some instances have given way considerably. To add to the depression caused by the low price of metals, we have the holidays commencing, and dealers and speculators are more desirous of selling than buying shares, and when sales of any particular stock are pressed the price falls. Some of the mines, also, are not looking so well, and there must be a discovery, or a good improvement or two, to cause a reaction from the present state of affairs. The standard for ore has slightly improved. The chief dealing this week has been in East Alfred, Marke Valley, East Caradon, East Grenville, East Basset, North Downs, Ludcott, Unity, Wheal Norris, Wheal Uny, West Polmear, Stray Park, St. Ives Consols, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, North Treskerby, Merllyn, West Caradon, East Devon, Carn Camborne, Sortridge Consols, &c. East Caradon shares opened at 24, dropped on Wednesday from 23¼ to 22, and after much fluctuation leave off 22 to 22½; the lode in the 60 east is valued at 40*l.* per fm., and west, 50*l.* per fm., and owing to the decline in value of the western end the fall in shares took place. We may remark, however, that the lode maintains its size and character, and these changes in its general productiveness are precisely the same as those which took place in the level above, where there was a continuous course of ore for more than 100 fathoms in length, and in the 60 the ore is of a richer quality. These variations in the value of the lodes are not regarded as of much importance by those who are acquainted with the district, though they will, of course, be taken advantage of by speculators on the market. Alfred Consols, 1¼ to 1⅜; Bedford Consols, 3s. to 5s.; Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 34. Calvadnack shares, after advancing to 8¼, 8⅜, have declined to 6¾, 7¼; we have not heard of any change in the mine. Marke Valley shares have been in good request, and leave off 8¾ to 9; the dividend on Monday will be 5s. per share for four months, and a good balance left in hand; afterwards three-monthly dividends may be expected. The mine is looking well, and adding considerably to the reserves of ore. Camborne shares have declined from 2⅞, 3⅛, to 2, 2⅛; Carn Brea, 67½ to 72½; Carn Camborne, 1 to 1¼; Drake Walls, 15s. to 17s. 6d. South Frances, 130 to 140; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 377*l.* 13s. 1d. on the two months, and a dividend of 1*l.* per share, or 496*l.*, was declared, leaving 2010*l.* 4s. 10d. in hand. The report is favourable, and shows several good points to come off in the western ground. Cook's Kitchen shares have been quiet at 29 to 30; we hear there is a further improvement in the western part of the mine. Wheal Buller, 95 to 105; the 70 east is looking better, and making ore at the side of the tin lode. East Grenville shares have been flatter, and leave off 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; the latest official report from the mine states "that the shaft is worth 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 35 west, 5*l.* per fm. for tin, with stones of ore, very promising; the 25 east is improving, with stones of ore." Devon Great Consols, 350 to 360; the mine is looking well, and the ends in the aggregate worth 61 tons of copper ore per fm. Great Retallack, 17s. to 19s.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 383*l.* 7s. 3d., and a statement of assets over liabilities of 379*l.* 3s. 4d., besides 200 tons of blende ready for sale. In consequence of the low price of this metal it was resolved to sell the 200 tons at once; but in future, to confine operations to sinking the shaft, and driving the 35 ends; by this means the costs will be reduced to 150*l.* per month, and a good quantity of blende laid open, which can be taken away when the price improves. The prospects for lead in depth are also good.

South Caradon Wheal Hooper have been in good request, and leave off 15s. to 17s. 6d.; a good improvement has taken place in the 62 end west, where there is a branch of ore reported 5 or 6 inches wide. Wheal Basset, 87½ to 92½; the mine has improved in the 80, on Geisler's lode. East Alfred have been in good demand, and leave off 35s. to 37s. 6d. East Basset, also, have been in request at 83 to 86. East Carn Brea, 7½ to 8; East Devon, 2¼ to 2⅜; East Wheal Russell have declined to 2½, 2⅝. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; at the meeting, on June 26, the accounts showed a balance of 200*l.* 18s. 9d. in hand, and a profit on the quarter's working of 225*l.* 6s. 8d. The tin sold was 25 tons, realising 1774*l.*, and but for the fall in the price of that metal would have been 250*l.* more. During the next quarter the agents of the mine calculate upon returning the same quantity, and the prospects of the company seem improving. Great Wheal Alfred, 10s. to 12s. At the Basset and Grylls meeting, on June 27, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 54*l.* 0s. 7d.; the tin ores credited realised 2650*l.* 5s. 3d. The report states that the mine is looking well, and may be developed with its own resources. Great South Tolgus, 2½ to 3; Great Wheal Fortune, 12 to 13; Herodsfoot, 39 to 41; Herward United, 8 to 10; New Seton, 47½ to 50; North Downs, 4½ to 4⅝; North Minera, 28s. to 30s.; Deep Level, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Long Rake, 10 to 11. West Polmear have been in more request, and leave off 19s. to 21s.; in the 20 cross-cut south a branch has been cut 15 inches wide, and which may fall in with the first lode cut in about 20 fms. deeper. There are about 9 fms. further to drive to cut the first lode, and if met with as good as expected there will be a great rise in shares. North Robert, 12s. to 14s.; North Roskear, 18 to 21. North Treskerby, 23 to 25; at the meeting there was a profit of about 500*l.* Pendeens are more quiet, at 5½ to 5⅝; Providence Mines, 36 to 38; Rosewarne United, 22 to 24; Tamar Consols, 1⅞ to 1⅞; Tincroft, 5½ to 5⅝, and in demand; Treloweth, 3¼ to 4; Wendron Consols, 14 to 16; West Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 34. West Caradon have declined to 43½ to 46, and there seems to be a panic in the shares, without any adequate cause. The ends are poor, but there are good points in the mine to come off. West Rose Down, 12 to 13. Wheal Uny advanced to 4½, 4⅝, but leave off 4½ to 4⅝; the East Carn Brea lode has been cut in the cross-cut from No. 3 shaft, and is an orey lode. Sortridge Consols have been flat, and leave off 12s. to 14s., but the mine is looking well, and shows prospects of an improvement. Wheal Sydney enquired for at 30s. South Caradon advanced to 315, buyers, but have declined to 300, 305. South Condurrow, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; St. Ives Consols, 32½ to 35; West Seton, 330 to 340; Wheal Arthur, 10s. to 12s.; Wheal Clifford, 170 to 175; Wheal Norris, 36s. to 38s.; Wheal Ludcott, 3⅞ to 3⅞; Wheal Margaret, 42 to 44; Wheal Moyle, 2 to 2½; Wheal Seton, 72½ to 75; Wheal Trelawny, 14½ to 15½. Wheal Unity, 18s. to 20s.; the lode is improving in the 50 end; and there are some few fathoms to drive to cut the lode west of cross-course.

Merllyn shares, 18s. to 20s.; the lode has been cut into in driving from the bottom of the new shaft, near the cross-course, about 2 ft., and some excellent stones of lead ore broken, but still close to the cross-course, and the most productive part of the lode supposed to be still ahead. Wheal Mary Ann, 9 to 10. Tolcarne, 2¾ to 3; a stope in back of the adit, east

of cross-course, worth 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. Birch Tor and Vitifer, 2 to 2¼. Stray Park, 37 to 39 (call of 2*l.* 7s. per share paid). The report states that the engine-shaft is sunk to the south of the lode 10¼ fms. below the 192; in the 192 east the lode in the end is worth for tin 10*l.* per fm.; the 192 west, 14*l.* per fm.; the 180 east, 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 170 are worth 65*l.* per fm. for copper. The new south lode has just been cut in the 150, worth for copper 16*l.* per fathom.

On the Stock Exchange, business in Mining Shares has continued dull during the week, with only a limited amount of transactions. The following prices were officially quoted in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 357½; North Downs, 4½; Tincroft, 5; East Caradon, 23, 21½, 23; South Carn Brea, 3; South Caradon, 302, 304; West Caradon, 45; East Basset, 85¾; East Wheal Russell, 2½, 2¾; Great South Tolgus, 3½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, 1¾, 1½, 1¾; General, 23⅛; Kapunda, 2¼. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Fortuna, 2⅛; United Mexican, 5¼, 5, 5⅛. St. John del Rey, 33¼, 320, 32¼.

The quiet tone that has pervaded the mining market "outside" for home mine shares has equally affected colonial and foreign stocks, there having been but a small amount of business transacted. Bon Accord have been dealt in at 1⅞ to 1½, leaving off at the former price; it is hardly anticipated that the report will bear out the recent telegram, the more especially when it was distinctly stated some time since that the lodes of the Burra Burra Mine did not pass into this sett; the district is no doubt good, and likely to produce many profitable mines when mining operations are more fully carried out in the colony. General, 23, 24, ex div. Worthing rather firmer, at ⅛ to ¼, there being buyers at a little over 14s. The prospects at these mines are really good, and it is, therefore, a matter of surprise that the shares should countinue so low in price; there must be a want of confidence somewhere, much to the depreciation of the shareholders' property, but it is astonishing that they should be content to allow their property to stand at such a figure when every appearance warrants a considerable advance. Kapunda, 2⅛ to 2⅛, ex div. United Mexican shares are quoted 4⅞ to 4⅛, very quiet; the meeting is called for the 31st inst. Cobre shares are quoted lower, 37 to 39. St. John del Rey slightly flatter after the dividend, and leave off 33¼ to 33¾. Fortuna, 2⅛; Port Phillip, 16s. to 17s.; Great Northern, 1¼.

Amongst general securities, Ottoman Bank shares have participated in the rise in Turkish Bonds, and closed at 17 to 17½. There was also a demand for Union Bank of Australia, Union Bank of London, and Oriental Bank shares. London and County Bank shares were rather more offered. There was a rise of 1*l.* in Australian Agricultural, and South Australian Land shares. The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings to-day were as follows:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 3⅛ to 3⅜ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, ⅞ to 1 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 7-16th to 5-16th dis.; London and Provincial Marine, par to ⅛ prem., ex div.; China and Japan Steam, par to ⅛ prem.; Commercial Copper, par to ⅛ prem.; and Seend Iron, par to ¼ prem. The half-yearly dividend to the 30th ult., at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be payable to the shareholders in the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company on Wednesday.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 2821 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,904*l.* 1s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 119*l.* 1s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 5*l.* 13s.; quantity of fine copper, 198 tons 15 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
June 6	4351	£132 3 0	5⅞	£5 0 6	£85 10 0
„ 13	3290	126 16 0	6⅛	5 6 0	83 10 0
„ 20	5258	121 9 0	6⅜	5 1 0	78 10 6
„ 27	2852	119 11 0	6⅛	4 19 6	77 1 0
July 4	2821	119 1 0	7	5 13 0	80 0 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.* 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 7*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 9s.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2128*l.* 11s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 2886*l.* 19s. 2d.; tin sold, 103*l.* 18s. 7d. =5119*l.* 9s. 6d.—Mine cost, April, 961*l.* 18s. 8d.; May, 966*l.* 15s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 431*l.* 3s. 3d.; dues, 199*l.* 7s.; rates, 53*l.* 19s. 5d.: leaving credit balance, 2506*l.* 4s. 10d. The profit on the two months' working was 377*l.* 13s. 1d. A dividend of 49*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 2010*l.* 4s. 10d. carried to credit of next account. The tribute pitches are about the same as for some months past. The 144 cross-cut is daily expected to cut the new north lode.

At the Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) meeting, on June 29, the directors declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share on the old shares, and 12s. on the new shares.

At the Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on June 21 (Mr. C. Roberts in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending April showed—Balance at last audit, 1476*l.* 6s. 4d.; lead ores sold, 5607*l.* 5s. 8d.=7083*l.* 12s.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3452*l.* 14s. 7d.; dividends paid, 1200*l.* 10s.; dues, 447*l.* 7s. 11d.: leaving credit balance, 1882*l.* 19s. 6d. The profit on the six months' working was 1707*l.* 3s. 2d. A dividend of 867*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, in their report, describe the general appearance of the mine underground and at surface as very favourable. They congratulate their co-proprietors upon the favourable state of the mine, and informed them that since the last general meeting they had been in treaty with Mr. Wm. Jones, owner of the Cwm Erfin Mine and farm for a lease of 21 years, at 1-12th royalty, who has agreed to make the grant, stipulating for some payment for land covered by the rubbish taken out of the mine, and for the privilege of working Mr. Pryse Loveden's land in connection with his, which adjoins.

At the Cefn Cwm Brwyno Mine meeting, on June 21 (Mr. C. Roberts in the chair), the accounts for the 12 months ending December showed—Lead ore sold, 5118*l.* 13s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 160*l.* 10s. 8d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 3858*l.* 2s. 6d.; sundries, 12*l.* 12s.; April dividend, 800*l.*: leaving a credit balance of 23*l.* 4s. 10d. Messrs. Taylor and Sons congratulated the shareholders upon being enabled to present them with a more cheering statement of accounts and of the prospects of the mine, and that they have had sufficient funds in hand to justify the payment of a dividend to the proprietors. For the present year a profit probably equal to that made in the last might certainly have been reckoned upon but for the altered price of lead ore; still they trust that something will be gained to divide amongst the shareholders.

At the Mining Company of Ireland meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fras. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the half-year of 14,470*l.* A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year was declared. In proposing this dividend, the Chairman remarked that, having ascertained their advailable balance, they had to consider the important question of dividend. On the one hand, they were anxious to meet, as far as they properly could, the wish for an increased dividend when there were increased profits. On the other hand, they had to consider that, although the position of the company was considerable improved, it was still capable of great improvement. They had to remember that there was due on the Ballycorus works a sum of 8600*l.*, that there was 5000*l.* still held on loan, which it was very desirable to wipe off. They were further influenced by this material circumstance. They would see on the debit side the balance of actual working capital was 51,277*l.* From that they would have to deduct, if the proprietors sanctioned so high a dividend as was recommended, a sum of 7000*l.*, which would leave a balance of only 44,000*l.* to be the working capital of the company; whereas, exclusively altogether of the 8600*l.* due on Ballycorus works, they had been obliged to hold metallic and other produce to the extent of 60,000*l.* It was quite plain that until they recouped their capital they had a deficiency for the comfortable working of the concern of at least 20,000*l.* It should also be borne in mind that the future prospects with reference to price were exceedingly doubtful. If the present state of things in America continued, they might next half-year have to state that the value of metals had been considerably decreased. Under all the circumstances, the directors thought they should act in accordance with the wishes of the proprietors, and at the same time not neglect the interests of the company, by recommending a dividend, not of 8 per cent., as heretofore, but of 10 per cent. on the half-year. After a short discussion, in which Sir R. Kane, Dr. Waller, and Messrs. Atkinson, O'Connor, Haughton, and Gibbon took part, the dividend was unanimously agreed to, and Messrs. Bechard, Martin, Samuel Haughton, and Alderman Carroll were re-elected auditors.

At Wheal Wrey meeting, on June 25, the accounts for Jan., Feb., and March showed a debit balance of 1942*l.* 12s. 5d. The loss on the quarter's working was 478*l.* 15s. 4d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made; and thanks voted to Sir P. B. Wrey for reducing the dues from 1-15 to 1-20. Capts. Peter Clymo, W. Hancock, and M. Whitford expressed their sorrow at having been "disappointed in raising the quantity of lead calculated upon; also the price of lead is reduced, consequently our loss has been greater than we anticipated; however, we calculate that our loss will not be so heavy for the next quarter, as we have this day holed a winze from the 96 to the 106, we shall, therefore, be able to increase our returns, and the cost shall be kept as low as possible, and we are in great hopes to cut a more productive lode in the 116 fm. level.".

At St. Ives Wheal Allen meeting, on Wednesday (Capt. T. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance, assuming all the calls to be paid, of 1597*l.* 5s. 4d. A call of 1*l.* 10s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Copper ores sold, 2124*l.* 14s. 2d.—Balance last audit, 190*l.* 14s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1624*l.* 14s. 10d.: leaving credit balance, 309*l.* 4s. 9d. The profit on the two months' working was 499*l.* 19s. 7d. Capts. Pryor, Hosking, and Kitto reported that they would sample at their usual time about 300 tons of copper ore; with the present reduced standard they will show a good profit at the next meeting, and their prospects have very considerably improved.

At the Prosper United Mine meeting, held on the mine, on Thursday, a call of 1*l.* per share was made. One of the 70-in. pumping-engines has been set to work, and the other will be in operation in the course of next week. The meeting passed off very satisfactorily—the particulars of which will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Cumberland Black-Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday, an adjournment took place, in consequence of there not being present a sufficient number of shareholders to form a quorum.

At the Great Retallack Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thornthwaite in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash received for blende sold in Jan., 820*l.*; April, 1395*l.* 13s. 1d.; calls received, 1*l.* 12s.; cash overpaid, 1*l.* 15s. 6d.=2219*l.* 0s. 7d. —Balance last audit, 363*l.* 6s. 7d.; March mine cost, 495*l.* 16s.; April, 527*l.* 19s.; merchants' bills, 275*l.* 8s. 11d.; royalty on blende sold, Oct. and Dec., 160*l.* 4s. 10d.; discount on ore bills, 12*l.* 18s.: leaving credit balance, 383*l.* 7s. 3d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 379*l.* 3s. 4d. Referring to the agent's report, it was resolved that all tribute operations on the blende should be stopped forthwith, owing to the unremunerative prices the ore is now fetching, and that the reduction of the agency expenses be left to the consideration of the committee. It was also resolved that the engine-shaft should be sunk with all dispatch to the 45, and that the 35 be driven. The committee were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

At the Great Wheal Busy United Mines meeting, on Thursday (Dr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1102*l.* 9s. 4d. The prospects of the mine have considerably improved. Details in another column.

At the North Devon Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. E. B. Bunny in the chair), the retiring directors were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. W. Matthews, and several complimentary votes were given. The accounts have not been forwarded for publication. Capt. John Blamey reported upon the various points of operation; he hope that the lower level in the Vale of Girt will make ore immediately. Some specimens have been sent to the company's offices, which are described as similar in appearance to those from Old Combmartin.

At Yarner Mine meeting, on June 29 (Mr. J. Divett in the chair), the accounts to June showed—Balance last audit, 527*l.* 11s. 5d.; mine cost, merchants' bills and sundries, 684*l.* 17s. 10d.=1212*l.* 9s. 3d.—Calls received, 440*l.* 19s. 6d.; ore sold, 406*l.* 18s. 4d.: leaving debit balance, 364*l.* 11s. 5d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Captains Hampton and Barkell reported upon the various points of operation. Captain Hampton having recommended the erection of a steam-engine, and the sinking of an engine-shaft about 70 fms. east of the present shaft, it was resolved that a shaft be sunk to cut the lode about 60 fms. below adit, and that the necessary enquiries be made concerning an engine of about 60-in. cylinder.

At Trefulack Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Painter in the chair), the accounts to the end of May showed—Balance last audit, 780*l.* 11s. 3d.; March mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 348*l.* 11s. 5d.; April, 346*l.* 17s. 10d.; May, 447*l.* 5s. 5d.= 1923*l.* 8s. 1d.—Calls, 1050*l.* 2s.: leaving debit balance, 873*l.* 6s. 1d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 604*l.* 9s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The report of the agent, Capt. James Pope, was read, which appears in another column. It was resolved that Mr. J. A. Morgan be appointed the London agent to the company.

At the Carysfort Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. John Conolly in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3097*l.* 1s. 11d. The position of the undertaking was considered to be very satisfactory. Details will be found in another column.

At the Castleward United Mines meeting, on Monday (Sir James Dombrain in the chair), some explanations having been given, in reply to a shareholder, respecting the accounts, the reports and balance-sheet were adopted. The directors reported that the mine has been hitherto worked steadily, and without accident of any kind or interruption, except a short stoppage arising from an injury to the boiler. A second boiler has been purchased and attached to the engine, to prevent a recurrence of this interruption. The workings have never been without ore, and although they have been, and still are, entirely of a prospective and exploring nature, it is computed that 20 tons of lead have been brought to surface. Mr. Evan Hopkins recommended the further sinking of the shaft to be postponed until the 20 fm. level shall have communicated with the south-east winze, and also be driven many fathoms west. The development of the 20 will give a better insight into the general character and position of the masses of ore than it was possible to obtain in the 10. Should the indications be found the same as seen above, the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed. It is to be hoped the ground will get easier for driving and sinking at greater depth.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 3s. 4d. per share.

At the Copiapo Mine (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Labouchere in the chair), it having been stated by Mr. Freshfield (the company's solicitor) that the Registrar had furnished him on behalf of the company with a certificate of registration with limited liability, a resolution adopting the Articles of Association was passed. At the ordinary meeting it was stated that the profits from the Al Fin Hallada Mine for the six months ending December was $1996, and on the three months ending March last $1514. The company's estates were in a sound condition, and it was expected for the year ending June 30 the accounts would show an income of $25,000 or $30,000. Notwithstanding the losses entailed by the operations at Checo Mine, it was supposed that during the past six months the company's business would show a profitable result. Details appear in another column.

At the Victor Emanuel Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Charles Heneage in the chair), it was unanimously resolved to purchase the royal concession of the copper mine of Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, in Italy, and to increase the capital of the company from 25,000 to 45,000 shares of 1*l.* each, through the issue of 20,000 preference shares, bearing a preferential dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. It was also resolved that 5000 of these new shares be considered as fully paid, and be appropriated for the purchase of the Baveno Mine, and the remaining 15,000 shares be offered *pro rata* to the present shareholders, and afterwards to the public, for the purpose of obtaining a working capital for the new mine, and for developing more fully the mines of Miggiandone. It was stated during the meeting that another shipment of copper had arrived from Miggiandone at Liverpool, the last one sent to that place having brought a good price, a further considerable shipment being ready at Genoa. The great improvement in Thompson's level, where the lode is worth 4 tons of good copper ore per fathom, continues, and the general prospects of Miggiandone were never better. Reports from Capts. Roberts and Harris, and from others, described the Baveno concession as a mining property which has yielded very large profits when worked, about forty years ago, to a most limited extent, and without the aid of machinery. Capt. Roberts states that the prospects of great returns from the property are excellent, the lodes, three in number, being very large and easily worked, the ore rich in copper, not contaminated with iron pyrites, and containing a notable quantity of gold. The position of the mine is most excellent, and abundant water power is to be obtained from a stream close to it. The proprietors present showed their confidence in the enterprise and in the management by subscribing at once for nearly 10,000 of the new shares.

The Minesota Mine (Lake Superior) thirteenth annual report, for the year ending March, shows the probable nett earnings of that period to be about $210,000, being at the rate of $10·50 per share, or nearly 60 per cent. more than in 1859, out of which the directors had declared a half-yearly dividend of $5 per share (being 10 per cent. on the capital stock); and a further dividend from the balance of earnings will be declared in January. The total quantity of mineral raised from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1860, was 2150½ tons, or 4,300,692 lbs. of mass, barrel, and stamp copper, being an increase of 32 per cent. over 1859, or an average produce of nearly 180 tons per month, against 135½ tons for the previous year. The above gross produce, at the average nett yield of the past season's smelting, and the average rate of past and current sales, will realise a gross value of about $656,594. The accounts showed a credit balance in cash and bills receivable amounting to $40,174. The mineral on hand on March 1 amounted to 684 tons, the nett value of which was estimated at $171,261. The general statement of the company's affairs up to the same date showed a surplus of available assets of $234,289. Looking back at the series of years through which their enterprise had been successfully prosecuted, the directors congratulated themselves and the stockholders on the character of comparative certainty and permanence the property had now acquired.

A petition for winding up the Island of Anglesey Coal and Coke Company (Limited) is to be heard in the Bankruptcy Court on July 13.

LEEDS, JULY 4.—In the Mining Market no important alteration has been experienced: business remains quiet:—Brea Consols, 19s. to 22s.; Craven Moor, 3s. to 4s.; North Hallenbeagle, 20s. to 26s.; Hebden Moor, 15s. to 20s.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

WEST BURTON GILL LEAD MINING COMPANY (Wensleydale).—This company, which is a private one, and divided into sixty shares, has paid a dividend of 3*l.* per share to the shareholders last month. This is the second dividend paid by the company this year; the former dividend was 30s. per share.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported this month is 27. They have consumed 2015 tons of coal, and lifted 15·6 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 52,700,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. At Dolcoath, they stop stem times, and the lift has been idle. At Carn Brea, a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples.

THE NEW RAILWAY TAX UPON MINERALS.—The burden which the new terminal charge would impose upon the mineral interest cannot be better explained than by referring to the statement prepared by the representatives of the mining interest for presentation to the various members of the House of Commons. It is said that the proposed terminal charge for minerals of 9d. per ton at each station would shut up many of the collieries, or inflict either a grievous loss on the coalowner, or a heavy tax on the public; and the amount is far beyond any payment now made, unless other services are included. On the London and North-Western, in the Lancashire coal district, there is no terminal at the junction of the colliery siding, where the coal is delivered to the company, and the terminal charge at the station to which the coal is consigned is 2d. per ton only in some instances, and in others no terminal is demanded. On the Lancashire and Yorkshire the charge is 3d. per ton, by agreement between the company and the coalowners. The members for Wigan (Mr. H. Woodds and General Lindsay) have strenuously exerted themselves on behalf of the mining interest; and it was ultimately agreed, upon the suggestion of Mr. Milner Gibson, and with the full concurrence of the representatives of the railways, that the committee should have an opportunity of reconsidering the question, and that the promoters of the bills should agree to have the clause altered in the House of Lords, in accordance with the decision to which they might arrive.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The latest official accounts from the mine state that the lode in the shaft continues to produce from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 35 west is worth for tin 5*l.* per fathom, with good stones of copper ore—very promising. The 25 east is improving, also producing good stones of ore; the latter is a most important feature, being in the direction of South Wheal Frances. The fluctuations in the shares during the past week have been numerous, and without, as we learn, any cause, so far as the prospects of the mine are concerned. The present levels being shallow, and the lode still in the gossan, variations in its value must, of course, be expected; but it is stated there is no reason to doubt that it will ultimately occupy a prominent position. It behoves shareholders to rely upon the reports of their agents, and not to be influenced by those of a certain class, known as "special agents."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—On Thursday last the successful candidates in the Examination for the Iron and Coalmasters' Prizes met at the Coalbrookdale Literary and Scientific Institution, for the purpose of receiving their prizes. This scheme has now been in work for six years, and its increasing success is a matter of much gratification to its generous supporters, and its efficient originator and conductor. The examination was held on June 14, at Ironbridge, under the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and the Rev. Jas. Bradley, B.A., of St. Andrew's, Leeds.

GORSEDDAU SLATE QUARRY, DOLBENMAEN.—The prospects of this quarry are becoming brighter every week, and there is no doubt but it will turn out a very profitable undertaking, as the vein of splendid slate has been come to. This company is one of the most spirited in the principality, and they cannot have spent less in the venture than 150,000*l.*; it is, therefore, very satisfactory to know that there is every chance now of their being reimbursed. Mr. Evans is the manager.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 23d June.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Carmarthen United	21	£12 7 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	7	8 5 0	ditto
Sold on the 2d July.			
Dale	30	11 5 0	C. Lambert.
Tenders for 490 tons of lead ore, from the MINERA MINES, at Minera, July 2.			
Lot 1	90	12 10 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
2	80	12 0 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
3	80	12 0 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
4	80	12 0 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
5	70	12 5 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
6	10	12 5 0	ditto
7	6	12 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
			Locke, Blackett, & Co.
8	14	10 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLENDE.

Tender for 110 tons of blende, from the MINERA MINES, at Minera, July 2.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1		£2 15 0	R. C. & W. Wright.
2		1 10 0	W. Kenrick, R. C. & W. Wright.
3		3 7 6	R. C. & W. Wright.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 20th June.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Ashburton Utd.	9	10	3	5	£72 12 6	£ 692 16	4—Calenick Co.
ditto	9	9	3	7	72 12 0	688 19 10	—Harvey & Co.
Sold on the 26th June.							
St. Day United	27	7	3	19	—	1721 6	2—Harvey & Co.
Sold on the 27th June.							
East Trevenen	0	18	1	25	68 0 0	62 16	0—Chyandour.
Sold on the 29th June.							
Wh. Lushington	2	14	2	9	67 10 0	184 4	2—Calenick.
ditto	0	8	0	16	51 0 0	20 15	4— ditto
Drake Walls	9	5	0	0	72 10 0	—	—Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	12	5	0	0	67 10 0	—	— ditto
Sold on the mine.							
Gt. Wh. Busy	18	19	2	18	—	1192 9	5—Bissoe Co.
Gt. Wh. Fortune	27	7	2	2	—	2059 1	11— —

COPPER ORES.

Ex *Eastfield*, sold at LIVERPOOL, June 26.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	97	£19 1 0	Williams, Foster, & Co.
2	96	18 14 6	ditto
3	84	21 11 6	ditto
4	84	21 11 6	ditto
5	84	23 5 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
6	57	14 17 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
7	56	14 10 6	ditto

Ex *Norge* (first 4 lots) and *Ludvig Holberg* (last 4 lots), sold at LIVERPOOL, June 29.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	86	£4 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
2	85	4 2 0	ditto
3	85	3 16 6	ditto
4	27	7 7 6	Evans & McBride.
5	89	3 4 3	Newton, Keates, & Co.
6	64	3 16 6	J. Keys & Son.
7	63	3 19 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
8	63	3 18 6	ditto

COPPER REGULUS AND ROUGH COPPER.

Offers for 20 tons of Copper Regulus and 6 tons Rough Copper, ex *Fe Salabery*, sold at LIVERPOOL, July 1.

	Copper Regulus.	Rough Copper.
Sims, Willyams, & Co.	£43 10 0 per 21 cwts.	£72 0 0 per 20 cwts.
Newton, Keates, & Co.	42 10 6 „	70 2 6 „
Charles Lambert	37 2 0 „	68 10 0 per 21 cwts.
John Bibby, Sons, & Co.	41 2 0 „	—
J. Keys and Son	40 5 6 „	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 19, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, July 4.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Clifford	107	£6 7 6	Wheal Basset	35	£8 6 0
ditto	102	4 16 0	ditto	30	7 7 6
ditto	88	2 12 6	ditto	27	6 0 0
ditto	83	7 3 0	South Tolgus	55	10 16 0
ditto	77	3 13 0	ditto	50	6 8 6
ditto	71	8 2 0	ditto	47	2 5 6
ditto	46	7 9 6	ditto	45	9 15 6
ditto	26	4 16 0	East Basset	69	6 0 0
West Seton	87	7 0 0	ditto	50	5 8 6
ditto	86	7 17 6	ditto	26	15 15 0
ditto	73	8 1 6	Wheal Seton	16	4 15 6
ditto	69	2 11 6	Pendarves	50	4 10 0
ditto	53	5 8 6	ditto	41	5 7 0
ditto	52	2 9 6	ditto	30	0 2 6
ditto	33	7 5 6	ditto	7	2 6 6
ditto	31	5 13 0	Tresavean	76	1 18 6
ditto	29	0 15 0	ditto	35	3 2 6
South Frances	80	5 1 6	ditto	1	13 0 6
ditto	57	4 18 6	North Crofty	55	1 2 0
ditto	54	7 2 6	ditto	47	5 2 6
ditto	49	3 17 0	West Stray Park	83	6 14 6
ditto	25	2 8 0	Wheal Harriett	44	6 2 6
ditto	20	2 3 6	ditto	30	6 0 0
North Roskear, [Basset	74	4 6 6	Tolcarne	45	7 1 0
Pendarves	48	4 11 0	ditto	27	4 19 0
Enys	47	7 19 6	South Basset	47	3 5 0
ditto	44	15 11 0	Wheal Uny	22	5 11 6
ditto	20	2 9 0	Polyn Wood	8	3 0 6
Wheal Basset	58	5 0 0	West Condurrow	3	5 8 0
ditto	51	7 2 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Clifford	600	£3320 19 6	North Crofty	102	£301	7 6
West Seton	513	2906 12 0	West Stray Park	83	558	3 6
South Frances	265	1262 2 6	Wheal Harriett	74	449	10 0
North Roskear, &c.	233	1646 9 6	Tolcarne	72	450	18 0
Wheal Basset	201	1325 17 0	South Basset	47	152	15 0
South Wh. Tolgus	197	1462 1 0	Wheal Uny	22	122	13 0
East Basset	145	1094 15 0	Polyn Wood	8	24	4 0
Wheal Seton, &c.	144	540 15 6	West Condurrow	3	16	4 0
Tresavean	112	268 14 0				

Average Standard ..... £119 1 0 | Average Produce 7
Average Price per ton £5 13 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 2821 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 185 tons 15 cwts.
Amount of Money £15,904 1 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £119 11 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £132 3 0.—Produce, 5⅞.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	216½	£ 809 19 9
Vivian and Sons	369½	1898 12 6
Freeman and Co.	212	1151 17 0
Grenfell and Sons	471½	3289 16 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	309	2362 5 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	521	3582 19 0
Mason and Elkington	482	2122 5 3
Charles Lambert	183½	612 16 0
Sweetland and Co.	56	73 10 6
Total	2821	£15,904 1 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels. West Basset 451—Great Wheal Alfred 328—Alfred Consols 244—Par Consols 226—Tolvadden 205—Wheal Margery 180—West Alfred Consols 140—Copper Hill 135—Botallack 131—Wheal Anna 104—North Basset 103—Wheal Buller 101—Great South Tolgus 83—East Carn Brea 78—East Rosewarne 73—Wheal Agar 63—West Trevelyan 61—Pedn-an-drea 48—South Crenver 47—New Wheal Hender 29—Clijan and Wentworth 27—South Carn Brea 20—Gurlyn 12—St. Ives Consols 9.—Total, 2898 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro—Mines and parcels. —Devon Great Consols 1100—Phœnix Mines 512—Marke Valley 305—Hingston Down 306—West Caradon 270—Holmbush 259—East Caradon 255—Lady Bertha 233—Bedford United 203—Okel Tor 200—Great Wheal Martha 200—East Wheal Russell 170—Wheal Emma 168—Wheal Friendship 162—South Bedford 140—Calstock Consols 140—Collacombe 130—Hawkmoor 94—Kelly Bray 86—Wheal Arthur 84—Gawton Copper 40—Wheal Franco 30—Brook Wood 15.—Total, 5096 tons.

FIRST SALE IN JULY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1851	3377	8½	£18,265 14 0	£100 12 0	£66 14 0	£84 0
1852	2934	6½	16,501 1 6	127 18 0	85 19 0	98 0
1853	3147	6½	17,660 6 0	127 16 0	85 16 0	107 10
1854	2791	6¼	17,015 18 6	140 17 0	97 1 0	126 0
1855	2854	6⅜	19,961 1 0	145 17 0	104 14 0	126 0
1856	2849	7⅛	17,213 8 6	127 6 0	84 3 0	107 10
1857	2860	6⅝	16,807 5 6	129 15 0	88 8 0	117 0
1858	3489	6⅛	19,022 16 0	123 7 0	82 17 0	107 10
1859	3415	7¾	21,489 12 0	117 9 0	76 0 0	102 10
1860	3187	6⅞	18,422 16 6	124 15 0	84 16 0	102 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Copper ores, 46,186 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 2928 tons 8 cwts.—Amount of money, 258,877*l.* 7s.—Average produce, 6¼ 1-16.—Average standard, 138*l.* 15s.—Average price (per 21 cwts.), 5*l.* 10s. 6d.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea on July 16.—Berehaven 754—Cobre 650—Cuba 463—French Ore 206—Knockmahon 144—Australian 111—Laxey 110—Ookip 19—Australian 18—African 16—Australian Regulus 13—Turkish Ore 13.—Total, about 2516 tons.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

REMARKS.—In the present state of the Metal Markets I have thought it right to lay before the readers of the *Mining Journal* such statistics as I have been able to collect bearing on the question, and illustrating the remarks previously made by me in this place. I propose this week simply to give the figures, and to close this first series of six papers next week with a few comments on the numerical data furnished below.

The Board of Trade returns, recently published, incontestably show that our imports are far in excess of our exports. The balance of the bullion trade of the first four months of the present year is three and a half millions against us; and look which way we please, signs of an abnormal state of things are sure to be encountered.

Imports, foreign and colonial, in the five months ending May 31, 1861, compared with the same period in 1860:—

		1861.		1860.	
Copper ore—From Spain	Tons	1,056	....	2,538	
" " Cuba		4,806	....	4,832	
" " Chili		10,918	....	7,418	
" " Australia		2,937	....	2,387	
" " Other countries		7,019= 26,736	....	6,833= 24,008	
Copper regulus			4,912		7,623
Copper—Unwrought and part wrought	Cwts.		68,860		67,400
Lead—Pig and sheet	Tons		6,488		8,595
Tin—In blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	Cwts.		20,126		25,247
Spelter	Tons		5,363		5,536
Iron, in bars, unwrought			3,603		3,004
Steel, unwrought			1,016		639

Exports (foreign, colonial, British, and Irish produce) in the five months ending May 31, 1861, compared with the same period in 1860:—

	1861.		1860.	
Copper—				
Unwrought, part wrought, or wrought. Cwts.	82,432	....	94,917	
Sheets and nails, including mixed or yel. metal.	114,423=196,855	....	137,808=232,725	
Brass, of all sorts		12,114		11,862
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, and shot ..... Tons	7,246	....	9,240	
Lead ore, red and white, and litharge	2,318= 9,564	....	2,696= 11,936	
Tin—Blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..... Cwts.		29,862		26,286
Tin-plates, declared value	£401,549	....	£665,850	
Iron—Pig ..... Tons	154,678	....	111,205	
" Bar, bolt, and rod	107,233	....	127,071	
" Railway, various	170,343	....	170,644	
" Wire	5,554	....	5,887	
" Cast	23,095	....	29,107	
" Wrought	74,303=535,206	....	81,602=525,516	
Steel, unwrought		9,510		11,922
Machinery, declared value	£1,072,367	....	£885,054	

Value of Exports to the United States of America in the five months ending May 31, 1861, compared with the same period in 1860:—

	1861.		1860.
Copper—Sheets and nails, including mixed metal	£ 7,503	....	£ 24,559
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, and shot	1,451	....	30,962
Tin-plates	186,668	....	464,630
Iron—Pig	54,030	....	62,919
" Bar, bolt, and rod	122,646	....	293,294
" Railway	153,599	....	345,297
" Cast	5,942	....	7,816
" Wrought	98,028	....	189,854
Steel, unwrought	158,412	....	236,458
Total	£788,279	....	£1,655,789

Imports into France in the five months ending May 31, 1861, compared with the same period in 1860:—

	1861.		1860.
Machinery, declared value ..... Francs	739,990	....	1,333,931
Copper ..... Quintals	84,545	....	50,271
Tin	12,992	....	10,715
Lead	74,176	....	52,851
Zinc	153,581	....	100,579
Iron—Pig	319,007	....	128,731
" Bar	4,445	....	1,510
Steel	1,399	....	1,801

SHARE BUSINESS.

Mr. PIKE has for sale, at nett prices:—

25 Crebor, 11s. 9d.	7 Brynford Hall, £0½.	50 Crowlwm, 16s. 9d.
100 New Frances, 9s. 3d.	4 East Basset, £81⅛.	100 East Rosewarne, 20s 6d
50 E. Grenville, £2 2s. 3d.	15 East Caradon, £23.	10 East Russell, £3 15s.
15 Birch Tor, £2 2s. 9d.	5 Providence, £35½.	100 Gernick, 10s.
100 Harriett, £1 16s. 6d.	1 Buller, £97½.	100 Great Martha, 25s. 6d.
10 Pentre Lygan, £15½.	4 Rosewarne, £23½.	4 Long Rake, £10½.
50 Camborne Vean, £2¼.	50 Sortridge, 12s. 3d.	50 Rosewall Hill, 21s. 3d.
4 West Caradon, £43½.	2 Wh. Trelawny, £14½.	100 Round Hill, 17s. 3d.

All shares forwarded for sale inserted in this list free, unless sales are effected, when a charge of 1¼ per cent. will be made.

THE SHARE MARKET

Continues dull and depressed; the principal mines dealt in this week are the following:—Camborne Vean, Calvadnack, Cook's Kitchen, East Caradon, East Grenville, Pentre Lygan, Birch Tor, Rosewarne United, Stray Park, Tincroft, Uny, Wheal Unity, North Treskerby, North Downs, West Caradon, Wheal Moyle, and Wheal Grenville. North Treskerby shares have been firmer this week, and have risen from £22 to £24½. The agents of this mine report that "We shall sample at our usual time about 300 tons of copper ore, which with the sale of tin would realise, with the same standard as at our last sale of copper ore, more than the 348 tons did; but even now, with the present reduced standard, we shall show at our next meeting a very good profit, and are glad to say that our prospects are very considerably improved. We may as well add that we have completed the skip-road to the 57 fm. level, at Highburrow shaft, and also finished all other necessary work in connection therewith." The profit carried to the next account for the past two months' working was £309. 19s. 7d. Many of the out-adventurers in this mine are dissatisfied at the paucity of reports sent to the *Mining Journal*, and can see no reason why a report should not be sent once a week, now that there are three agents. East Caradon shares done at £23¾, £24½, £23; Camborne Vean, £2¼, £2⅛; East Grenville, 43s. 6d., 46s., 42s., 44s., 43s. Pentre Lygan shares continue in request at £15, £15½. Rosewarne United shares are by many considered uncertain property, and are dealt in very cautiously; prices have ranged this week from £22, £25, now leave off £24. Wheal Grenville, £1⅞, 2⅛; Wheal Unity, 18s., 20s.; North Downs, £4¼, £4⅛; Uny, £4¼, £4¾; Birch Tor, £2, £2⅛; Calvadnack, £6⅛, £7; Cook's Kitchen, £28, £30; Tincroft, £5, £5¼; West Caradon, £43, £45; Wheal Moyle, £2, £2¼. North Great Work firm at 22s. 6d., 25s. Stray Park, £36, £37; what can induce anyone to give the present quoted prices for these shares I am at a loss to discover. I have carefully perused the report just issued by Messrs. Thomas, Rogers, and Skewis of this mine, and for the benefit of the mining public I subjoin the same:—

Stray Park Mine, July 2, 1861.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the south of the lode 10½ fms. below the 192 fm. level. We intend to cut through the lode after sinking 2 fathoms deeper; sinking by eight men, at £34 per fm. The 192 fm. level is driven east of shaft, on the north part, 14 fms.; lode in the end worth for tin £10 per fathom; driving by six men, at £12 per fm. Same level is driven west of shaft 7 fathoms; lode worth £14 per fm.; driving by six men, at £12 per fm. We are sinking a winze below the 180, on a cross-course, about 5 fms. before this end, by six men, at £7 per fathom; expect to hole in about two months. Winze below the 180 fm. level, on south part, about 2 fms. before the 192, eastern end, down 8 fms., is worth £32 per fm.; expect to hole in two months; sinking by six men, at £18 per fm. The 180 fm. level is driven east of shaft, on south lode, 33 fms.; lode in the end worth £25 per fm. The winze on this lode is sunk 4 fms. below the 170 fm. level; lode worth £30 per fm. The 170 fm. level is driven east of the shaft, on the north or copper part, 32 fms.; lode worth £7 per fm.; driving by four men, at £9 per fm. The stopes in back of this level are working by six men, at £7 per fm., worth for copper £65 per fm.; and the western stopes in the back of this level working by six men, at £6 per fm.; worth £20 per fm. for copper. We have 27 men stoping below the 170 east and west of shaft, mostly west, on the north part or main lode; worth for tin and copper, on an average, £14 per fm.—New South Lode: We have a few days ago cut into the south part of the 150 fm. level, and find it worth for copper £16 per fm. We shall, as soon as the south wall is cut, commence driving east and west on this lode. In the 140 fm. level, 42 fms. north of the main lode, we have driven east on the copper branches 4 fms., but have not found any well-defined lode; now driving southward. During the past four months we have extended the dressing apparatus, built a burning-house yard, set the copper ore crusher to work, and done a portion of the masonry to receive the calciner ordered from the Copper House Foundry; the cost of these, together with some other extra cost, which will not occur again, form a considerable portion of the balance in this account. We hope to get the calciner to work in about two months, just in time to enable us to return the increased quantity of tin expected by stoping on the south lode, after the winzes are holed from the 170 to the 192 fm. level.—CHARLES THOMAS and SON, managers; EDMUND ROGERS, agent; WILLIAM SKEWIS, agent.

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860,
BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.
A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-ailey, Cornhill, London.
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
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INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.
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NEW PATENT ACT.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.
The CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 166, Strand.

New Edition, corrected and enlarged, in 8vo., price 12s.,
THE PRACTICAL MINERS' GUIDE:
Comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables, adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Diallings; with their application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levellings, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c.
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London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, price 6d., post free for eight stamps,
WATER: ITS IMPURITIES AND PURIFICATION.
By F. HAHN DAUCHELL, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer.
London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, W.C. May be obtained through any bookseller.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DEVON CONSOLS, AND THE COPPER TRADE.—As a shareholder in this mine, and being well pleased with the system of management pursued, permit me to give a hint, through the Journal, which will enable others to benefit by our experience. When the depressed condition of the market compels the smelters to lower the standard to an amount which is ruinous to shareholders in poor mines, and frequently leads to the mines being stopped altogether, the Devon Consols lessen the quantities sampled; and if other large mines were to do the same the smelters would soon see the necessity of being more liberal in their bids, and would be satisfied with smaller profits.—AN ENEMY TO MONOPOLY.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—Can any of your readers inform me what has become of the assets of this company? I always understood that there were several real gentlemen and merchants directors of this company, and it is now 20 months since the company was dissolved. Surely the 4s. per share that was lent to the company will be returned. It will be a sad affair if this company ends as has done several of the Californian Quartz Crushing Companies.—LEAD AND IRON.

SIR,—Will some one of your correspondents inform me whether on the coast of Dorsetshire the lias lime is not reduced to powder and shipped in that state; whether there is much demand for it; and whether a similar undertaking in the Bristol Channel would not command the Irish trade?—NEMO.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Is this mine properly managed by the committee, and due economy observed? The ability of the agents is not questioned, but are there not more than the workings require and the returns of ore warrant? If I am rightly informed, there are seven agents, costing 62 guineas per month, besides a clerk at 8 guineas, to return 60 tons; while Wheal Ludcott is returning as much ore with only one agent. As the affairs of this mine have been much talked about recently, the committee should enlighten us as to our actual position.—SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT CAPPAGH.—In answer to the enquiry of "M. K." in last week's Journal regarding the Great Cappagh Mining Company, allow me to state that it has been defunct for some months. If "M. K." has not yet received his deposit money he should apply at once for it, as the writer received his deposit some months ago.—A LATE SHAREHOLDER.

PRACTICAL MINING—BASTIER'S PUMP.—It would be satisfactory if some authorised report of the working of Bastier's pump at Wheal Concord were published in the Journal, as many rumours are circulated as to its inefficiency. We know that prejudiced views, and those of interested persons, may be expected on the introduction of novelties, but it is clearly the business of those connected with the invention to keep the public properly informed, more especially when opponents are active in disseminating adverse opinions.—N.

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—In the Quarterly List of Sales of Copper Ores at Swansea I had expected to have seen the name of Lochwinnoch Consols, but was surprised to find that mine's sales not included. I perceive a quantity of 26 tons selling for 195*l.* 5s. 6d., perhaps this may be our ore; if so, I should feel obliged if some one interested would state the fact. Several other parcels have been, and are about to be, forwarded to Swansea for sale, to the amount of hundreds of tons; within a month from this upwards of 100 tons will be sent. It is very strange our ores from Lochwinnoch Mines do not appear in the Ticketing List; this may lead to some curious questions by those concerned—the landholder and adventurer amongst the rest. Why is not the ore sold in the public sale, as agreed by the lease? If you can obtain information as to whether the ores alluded to be Lochwinnoch ore or not, you will oblige the majority of the proprietors, as well as—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER: *Glasgow, July* 4.

[The ore from Lochwinnoch Consols is, we believe, sold by private contract, and no particulars have been forwarded for publication. We understand they are raising about 100 tons per month; but why secresy should be observed we must leave the directors to explain.—ED. *M. J.*]

RHOSESMOR MINES.—At the general meeting of shareholders held at Holywell in January last a gentleman, in addressing the meeting, promised that the dividend for the ensuing quarter should be much greater than the one just then made,—in fact, would throw it altogether into the shade,—although that was no inconsiderable one in amount. Now, Sir, after such a promise of the golden shower, and receiving in the end instead a "tiny drop," you will not be astonished at our asking where the money goes. After selling such a quantity of ore during the quarter,—in fact, worth 2338*l.*,—is it not quite natural for us to enquire how this promise has dwindled into a mere 5*l.* 3s. 9d. per 1-16th share? I hope, however, that this dividend will teach the company a good and practical lesson, and learn them to respect persons according to their acts, and not as viewed through the glasses of prejudice.—A SHAREHOLDER.

COUNTY CORK AS A MINERAL DISTRICT—CROOKHAVEN MINE.—It is generally supposed that expressions of good wishes towards any undertaking proceed from praiseworthy motives. It is not, however, difficult to discern the motives that have prompted "A Mining Speculator" and "An Adventurer" to attract public attention to the above mine. These serpent-headed sapients, emitting their venom, remind me of an election, where at the hustings the greatest noise proceeds from the non-electors: doubtless the two individuals in question have a similar voice or right (as shareholders) in respect to their complaints about the Crookhaven Mine. Having had an interview with the manager (who, it appears, and very properly, never notices remarks from anonymous writers), I am in a position to state that personal enquiries from any one, upon application at 42, New Bridge-street, E.C., would meet with attention, but more especially those from shareholders; and they will at any time obtain more correct information than by going "round the Corner." If "An Adventurer" really took that interest in the welfare of Crookhaven which he so ostensibly appears to, he would have applied at the office, and not so stultified himself, as every shareholder knows that the Dublin board was annihilated last April. The accusation against the London board, of having invested for the purpose of promoting mining in shares, is most ungrounded: for I believe a more honourable board, without exception, is not in existence. The gentlemen comprising that board have not since the commencement parted with a single share; and, I believe, such is their confidence in the mine that it is their intention to continue to hold every share, and which, I may add, is a very considerable interest. Any person who takes the trouble to refer to the weekly reports in the Journal may have observed the increased energy at the mine since the Irish board ceased (by the decision of the shareholders) to embarrass the London direction. I find that the ore which was sold at the public sale brought only 2*l.* 8s. per ton; but when everything with reference thereto was explained I do not see that any better could have been done for the interests of the shareholders, and the suggestions of "An Adventurer" are as worthless as they are unnecessary. The shares being at a discount is the result of the mischievous interference of the Irish board; although every novice is aware that the best of mines, and especially progressive, are often considerably under their intrinsic value, and being at a discount is no criterion of the value of a mine. I take this opportunity of stating, on reliable information, that matters are now in a very satisfactory position, both as regards the management and progress at the mine. And those shareholders who have allowed their shares to be forfeited, before six months have passed will suffer no little compunction of feeling and regret that they have lost their interest; and before twelve months have passed the mine, there is very little doubt, will be paying its way, and will then become a lasting dividend-paying concern.—SHAREHOLDER.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 6, 1861.

The following are the particulars of the Sales of Copper Ore for the Quarter ending June, 1861:—

Cornwall and Devon, at the Cornwall Ticketings	Tons	46,186 ..	£255,877 7 0
Foreign and Irish, at the Swansea Ticketings		11,258 ..	136,731 15 0
Total		57,444	£392,609 2 0

Date.	Stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 4	£135 6	5⅞	£5 3 6	3831	224 4	£19,797 16 6
" 11	131 7	6¾	6 3 0	3297	222 19	29,216 0 6
" 18	133 9	6½	5 18 0	4675	303 7	27,628 11 6
" 25	133 16	6½	6 0 0	2402	157 1	14,406 12 0
May 2	134 16	7	6 14 0	2871	200 18	19,187 13 0
" 9	134 19	6⅝	6 4 0	3119	206 11	19,294 18 0
" 23	135 3	6	5 5 6	5622	334 4	29,699 10 0
" 30	131 0	6⅜	5 11 0	4618	292 2	25,575 4 6
June 6	132 3	5⅞	5 0 6	4351	256 4	21,890 8 6
" 13	126 16	6⅜	5 6 0	3290	209 2	17,463 2 0
" 20	121 9	6⅜	5 1 0	5258	337 5	26,499 16 0
" 27	119 11	6½	4 19 6	2852	184 11	14,217 14 6
Total for the quarter				46,186	2928 8	.. £255,877 7 0
Ditto ending March				41,402	2709 19	240,311 19 6
Ditto ending Dec., 1860				45,207	2949 7	264,327 7 0
Ditto ending Sept., 1860				43,302	2929 18	252,883 12 0
Total for the year				176,097	11517 12	.. £1,013,400 5 6
Showing a quarterly average of				44,024	2879 8	253,350 1 6
Corresponding quarter, June, 1860				45,133	2940 12	256,145 8 0

The quarter just ended shows an increased quantity of ore, the produce of 143 mines, being 25 mines more than reported in the preceding quarter; the result in fine copper is about equal to the September and December quarterly returns. The fall in the price of fine copper and the standard will be severely felt by the dividend-paying and productive promising mines. The produce of 6½ on April 25 produced 6*l.* per ton, whilst that of the last, with the same produce, on June 27 yielded only 4*l.* 19s. 6d.—a fall of 1*l.* 0s. 6d. per ton—equal to a reduction on the quarterly sale of 47,345*l.* 13s.

Copper Ore sold at Swansea for the Quarter ending June, 1861:—

Date.	Aver. standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Tons.	Amount.
April 9	£107 2 9	14⅞	£13 14 0	1786	£ 24,489 5 0
" 20	114 17 0	10 5-16	9 12 4	1029	9,895 15 0
May 14	111 17 0	12¾	11 5 6	1427	16,097 12 0
" 21	110 18 6	12 5-16	12 2 0	1968	23,808 10 6
June 4	113 6 9	9 11-16	8 15 0	998	8,727 17 6
" 18	99 18 0	15¼	12 17 6	2442	31,456 12 6
" 25	96 3 0	16⅝	13 16 6	1608	22,256 2 6
Total for the quarter				11,258	£136,731 15 0
Quarter ending March, 1861				7,775	114,544 16 0
Ditto ending December, 1860				9,746	134,856 7 6
Ditto ending September, 1860				9,706	115,229 7 6
Total for the year				38,485	£501,362 6 0
Showing a quarterly average of				9,621	125,340 11 6
Corresponding quarter, June, 1860				11,347	164,908 5 0

This quarter makes up for the deficiency in the preceding one. In quantity it is nearly equal to the quarter ending June, 1860, though considerably less in money, owing to the continued drop in the standard. The Irish mines show a large increase, which we shall be glad to see continue. The foreign mines are less in money 10,814*l.* 12s. The fall in the standard will seriously interfere with them, and considerably lessen their profits.

LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES.—No. V.

We have hitherto said little of any of the causes of disease among miners except that chief destroyer of life, defective ventilation, though there are others second only to it in importance. Each of these will in turn demand attention; but first the remedy for "poor air" must be considered. When that evil is conquered the battle will be half won; while success in that will encourage every one to press forward, until all that can reasonably be expected is accomplished. If the proprietors and managers of mines can only be convinced of the absolute necessity for their improved ventilation all will be easy. We despair of that conviction being produced unless by means of a Government enquiry. Upon that subject, however, we have already treated. We may be asked, how can a mine be ventilated? We reply, every mine has its own peculiarities, which must be considered in divising the best mode for its ventilation, but almost any plan by which a sufficient quantity of air is carried through all the workings to keep them fresh and cool, and free from effluvia and powder smoke, though it may not be the cheapest that can be adopted, can hardly be so wasteful as not ventilating at all. The common, the all but universal, error of ventilating machinery, wherever that is employed, is that it is on too small a scale; the effect produced is, therefore, slight, sometimes scarcely appreciable, whereby ventilation altogether is discredited, from expense being incurred with very little benefit, whereas if the business had been done effectually the advantage would have been evident. This is just one of the cases in which the opinion of a mere practical man is likely to be wrong. He may be expected to say—"Oh, we have tried ventilation, but it entirely failed;" and to conclude that it always will fail, for it is the characteristic of the mere practical man to believe that to be impossible which he has not himself seen, and to suppose that all knowledge is comprised within his own narrow field of observation. We, however, like most sensible men, prefer relying upon those of wider experience, believing that what has been done may be done. For example, coal mines are already ventilated, and there is no reason why metal mines may not be; they are not deeper, or more extensive, or more intricate; the number of shafts in proportion to the men employed is greater, and though the levels are not generally so wide as in coal pits, the air passages from shaft to shaft are shorter, and the quantity of air that need pass through any one of them is less. Altogether, the difficulties to encounter are not greater, often they are much less, than have been encountered and overcome in the ventilation of coal mines. If half the attention which has been paid—and wisely paid—to the saving of coal for pumping economically, were paid to the saving of life by ventilating properly, the object would be attained, and probably with as large a money profit also, to say nothing of the saving of life.

That eminent authority Mr. Herbert Mackworth, said that in many, if not most, mines a sufficient current of air would generally be produced by natural ventilation alone, if proper care were taken to direct the current and widen the air passages. Of course, natural ventilation depends upon the air in the ascending shaft being warmer, and therefore lighter, than in the descending, and the greater the difference between the weight of the two columns of air the more rapid the current. It is, therefore, necessary for successful natural ventilation that the descending air should pass direct to the bottom of the mine without, as is common, first going through any of the workings, where it will be warmed, by which the weight of the descending column—*i.e.*, its moving power, is diminished, and from the downcast shaft the air must pass by as large and numerous passages as possible to the upcast shaft. As the rock of deep mines is always, except in very hot weather, warmer than the outer air, there will generally be sufficient motive power for ventilation if the air, after being warmed by passing though the workings, is never forced to descend; all more that will be necessary will be to regulate the current of air so produced so that every part of the workings may get its share, and to supply motive power during that part of the year when the difference of temperature is insufficient to produce the current of air needed. In deep mines the temperature is so generally much higher than that of the outer air that artificial power for ventilation will be needed occasionally only; it will, therefore, often be more economical to employ apparatus very cheap to construct, even though somewhat expensive to work, whereas where artificial ventilation is constantly needed, as in most coal mines, that which is cheapest to work is most economical, though the first cost may be greater. In a great many instances the cheapest supplement to natural ventilation will be a fire at the bottom of the upcast shaft to rarify the ascending air, for though heat so employed produces but a small amount of power in proportion to the fuel burnt, the first cost of a furnace is but little, while the waste of coal is occasional only. In some cases, air is forced into a mine by a shower of water down the shaft, and when the water can run off by an adit the cost is small, but if it has to be pumped up again the cost may be too great, except for a temporary purpose. A few successful trials have been made of forcing in air by jets of water under great pressure, escaping through small holes. For ventilating a dead end, or other small purpose, this may answer better than the hand-fans and little duck-engines, which are often so small as to be miserably inefficient. A jet of water broken into fine spray would quickly absorb powder smoke. A great deal of ingenuity has been bestowed in contriving various air-pumps, fans, screws, pneumatic-wheels, and other apparatus for drawing and driving air out of or into mines; and in cases where artificial motive power is constantly needed, some of these are worked with great economy and success. They are, however, better adapted for coal mines, needing a very large and constant current of air beyond what natural ventilation will produce, than for metal mines, which if well arranged and managed will rarely need artificial power for ventilation, except temporally in very hot weather, and partially as making a cross-cut, driving a dead end, or sinking a shaft, and for such purposes cheapness of construction will be the chief recommendation of any apparatus, provided it be efficient, but to be efficient a much larger quantity of air than is generally thought necessary is essential.

If the air which every man in a mine receives were fresh from without, a few cubic feet per minute for each would be ample; but it is evident this cannot be the case. The same current of air must pass by several, often by many men, and must, therefore, mingle with the breath of each, together with the burnt air of the candles, with powder smoke and effluvia of various kinds; and unless these are diluted with a very large current of fresh air it soon becomes unfit to breathe. As has been proved by analysis, the air in parts of mines contains only 17 instead of 21 per cent. of oxygen; that is, it has been deprived of as much of the vital air as if it had been already once breathed. Mr. Mackworth, in his lecture published in the 21st Report of the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall, page 11, said that if 100 cubic feet per minute for each man be not carried through the main passages of a mine, there is a falling off in the amount of work performed. This he gave as the result of a great number of observations. Possibly somewhat less would be sufficient for metal mines, which do not evolve large quantities of gas; but Mr. Mackworth has shown that the natural temperature of a deep mine is sufficient to produce a current of that amount. By observations made on the natural ventilation of the Seaton pit, 260 fms.

deep, and air courses 512 fathoms long, it appeared that the air travelling 512 fms. underground in 20 minutes, through air-courses 24 square feet in area, was raised in temperature, and was 3½° higher in the upcast than in the downcast shaft. The difference in weight of the two columns of air was sufficient to force 7000 cubic feet of air through the mine every minute, or enough to supply 70 men with 100 cubic feet per minute each. The temperature of deep Cornish mines is often 80° or 90°; if they were well ventilated it would, greatly to the comfort and welfare of the men, fall to 60° or 70°. Whenever the temperature in the upcast shaft is even a few degrees higher than that of the outer air, there would be efficient ventilation if the arrangements for properly directing the currents of air be duly carried out. At the Hetton Colliery, with the air in the downcast shaft at 54°, and in the upcast 73°, 118,000 cubic feet of air pass per minute, and Mr. Mackworth said that out of several hundred mines he had visited he had not met with one which had two shafts that might not, *during the winter*, be effectually ventilated without power, by passing the air from shaft to shaft through *several* levels, and carefully separating the air passages. Others conversant with coal mining give the same confident opinion. Some assistance to the current may be obtained from cowls placed on the top of the shafts, if made of proper size, not so absurdly small as is common, and it has been suggested that a small windmill might be used to work an air-screw or ventilating wheel, which might be turned by steam or water-power, whenever the weather being both hot and calm renders artificial ventilation necessary.

But merely passing the air through the mine is not enough, it must be made to traverse all the workings, otherwise it will go chiefly through the main levels, while the cross-cuts will get little. The first thing will be to make the stoppings or divisions of the air-passages air-tight, to put up brattices to direct the current into dead ends, and regulators or sliding shutters to control the amount of air to pass, for if one level gets too much others will go short. In fact, the proper management of the air-currents requires careful study and constant attention, involving both trouble and cost, which, however, would be amply repaid in the increased health of the men, great diminution of the fatal disease by which their lives are shortened, and of the misery of semi-suffocation by which it is occasioned. There would, also, be a great increase in the efficiency of their work if the men were supplied with a purer air, at a pleasantly cool temperature; there would be shorter interruptions of work if powder-smoke were more apidly swept away, and entire or partial suspension of driving for want of air might be almost always avoided. There is no direction in which a judicious outlay can be more profitably employed than in well-directed ventilation: the too common neglect of it is as disgraceful as its results are disastrous.

PRACTICAL MINING—"COBBING."

It is at all times interesting to miners to learn of the introduction of improvements connected with the manipulation of ores, so as to facilitate the bringing of them into a marketable condition more economically than usual; and in proportion as the improved apparatus assimilates with those with which the miners are already acquainted, so will its adoption be the more readily agreed to by those entrusted with the management of mines. At the present time, when an extremely low standard renders economy in every direction of paramount importance, it is not likely that any practical proposition for the treatment of ores will be passed over without consideration, more especially when it emanates from a Cornishman of long and successful experience in connection with mining. We have during the past week taken the opportunity of inspecting a working model of some improved cobbing machinery, invented by Capt. Matthew Wasley, whose name is well known from his long association with mining in Ireland, and we have no hesitation in stating that the machine is of a character which will certainly entitle it to a place in the "plant" of many mines, and that its adoption will permit of a very considerable reduction in the cost of dressing the ore.

At first sight the apparatus presents the appearance of an ordinary battery of stamps, but upon closer examination it is found that considerable and material alterations have been introduced, which make it quite another machine. Instead of stamping the ore upon an ordinary flat bed, as is usual with the Cornish tin stamps, Capt. Wasley employs a rigid grating, the space between the bars being varied according to the size of the stuff which it is desired to produce. This grating is formed in the following manner: A series of cast-iron bars, some few inches deep, broad at the upper surface and narrowing as they descend, are ranged beneath the stamps-heads, the office of such bars being to support the wrought-iron bars, with steeled edges, upon which the mineral is crushed. The open bed thus formed is quite as firm and durable as any solid bed could be; whilst the additional advantage is that the stamps-head is immediately cleared from the ore already crushed; the whole force of the stamps being thus available for acting upon the larger stones. A battery with six heads can be erected complete for 100*l.*, and there is little doubt that this amount would speedily be repaid by the larger quantity of ore returned, and by the services of the dressing staff being available entirely for sorting and picking the ore. The complete specification of the patent will shortly be filed, when we shall enter more fully into the details of the invention.

THE GREAT FIRE.

It is not to be wondered at that all our commercial interests have been astounded at the terrible effects of the fire which broke out at Cotton's Wharf on June 22. Such a loss of mercantile property has never occurred in this country before; and, measured by the area to which the conflagration has been confined, there is no record of any like calamity having ever happened in any part of the world. In pecuniary loss the principal infliction will have to be borne by the various fire insurance offices, but the uninsured balance weighs heavily upon individual firms, and the cost of reconstructing the costly buildings in which the merchandise was stored, however divided between insurance offices and the various owners of the property destroyed, is second only in amount of value and historic consideration to the more important aggregate of capital represented by the goods those extensive warehouses contained.

We shall not attempt in this, our first reference to that calamity to include every point of view from which it may be examined. Our immediate object is to invite puplic attention to the fact that danger to the commercial articles deposited, to the premises in which they were stored, and to the general safety of the metropolis itself was manifoldly increased by the almost huddling together of various kinds of merchandise, in bond or *in transitu*, that by their mutual proximity turned ordinary or avertible danger into irresistible destruction. Among the very heterogenous articles distributed in the various warehouses occupying the numerous wharfs, constituting the enormous area this fire has devastated by its uncontrollable power, and more or less under the same roofs, were the following:—

1.—Saltpetre, turpentine, and other dangerously explosive materials.

2.—Jute, hemp, and other fribrous articles subject to spontaneous combustion.

3.—Tallow, oil, cotton, and other imflammable products difficult of extinction when once ignited.

4.—Tea, rice, hides, and many other descriptions of valuable merchandise of a non-hazardous character, or being without any peculiar liability to cause, extend, or render specially dangerous the ruinous action of fire.

That so to accumulate such diversified yet intrinsically valuable goods was most imprudent and improper, was a reckless risk to individual property, and a wanton disregard of public safety, no one will be prepared to deny; if it can be shown that such universal as well as special danger could be avoided, and that it might have, and should have, been prevented, is very easy of proof. In such a situation, partaking of the common commercial and traffic centre of London, opposite the Custom House, on the navigable margin of the Thames, close to the most important railway station in the metropolis, and contiguous to London Bridge and its general concentration of leading thoroughfares, every yard of ground must be well nigh worth an acre of land in the suburbs. Space, then, being the first consideration of value, how to pack it closely and highly to pile it, storey by storey, with warehouses, is the next; and then how to fill these accumulated receptacles of commercial riches with what will pay the highest rent. These are the inciting reasons which prevail, and the remedy is just as transparent.

Let the fire insurance offices demand, let the public voice insist, that such a diversity of goods as we have roughly classified shall not be brought together under such danger-provoking circumstances, but that those, at least, enumerated by us under the divisions 1 and 2, shall be kept in warehouses or bonded stores, perfectly isolated from each other, and, if possible, in the immediate vicinity of such a supply of water as may make the firemen altogether independent of any other source.

Surely some of our docks provide already, or can be induced to afford such indispensable accommodation. If not, the miles of unoccupied banks on each side of the river, below Greenwich, offer space enough for hundreds upon hundreds of such storehouses as the progress of improvement and the extension of trade demand. Landed chiefly for the purpose of export or coastwise delivery, these and other requirements of water carriage can be readily met. All minor considerations are of little importance compared with the vast question of immunity from irresistible conflagrations, and we trust that we shall not make this appeal to common sense, in the interest of common safety, without some profitable result.

OUR TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The following statement of the declared value of exports to the United States in the first five months of this and the last two years will serve to show the extent of the change wrought by the civil war in our commercial relations:—

	For the first five months of—		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Coals	£ 67,785	£ 66,196	£106,631
Earthenware	234,492	281,532	149,575
Hardwares and cutlery	424,431	359,066	243,230
METALS—Iron, pig	106,476	62,919	54,030
„ Bar, bolt, rod	394,426	293,294	122,646
„ Railway	402,246	345,297	153,599
„ Cast	9,636	7,816	5,942
„ Wrought	200,576	189,854	98,028
„ Steel, unwrought	206,189	236,458	158,412
Copper—Sheets and nails	61,721	24,559	7,503
Lead—Pig, rolled and sheet, and lead shot	44,418	30,962	1,451
Tin-plates	524,615	464,630	186,668
Salt	32,289	43,611	40,542
Soda	259,312	223,356	97,481

SCHOOL OF MINES, BRISTOL.—The session 1860-61 has just terminated, the School having closed for vacation till Aug. 12. The students were examined in May and June by the Department of Science and Art on the following subjects:—

CHEMISTRY	Examiner—	Prof. HOFMANN, F.R.S.
MECHANICAL PHYSICS	„	Rev. B. M. COWIE, M.A.
GEOLOGY	„	Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
MINERALOGY, PRACTICAL MINING	„	Prof. W. W. SMYTH, F.R.S.

The results of the above examinations are not yet made known; but if the precedent of former success could be taken, we should anticipate most satisfactory reports. It is probable that, in the beginning of next session, a more public examination will take place by some of the practical gentlemen who take interest in the School. In addition to the subjects above enumerated, surveying both at surface and underground has occupied much of the time and attention of the students. During the latter part of the course a complete survey has been made of Parkfield Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Wethered and Cossham, of which each student has made a plan. Several other collieries have been visited and surveyed, from which it will appear that the teaching does not consist merely of theoretical lectures, but of real practical and useful work. An idea is entertained by some of the committee of increasing the capabilities and advantages of the School, by securing the aid and co-operation of the masters of the Trade School. Such an arrangement will be attended with many advantages to the students—opportunities will be afforded them of perfecting themselves in certain rudimentary subjects of great importance, and especially of acquiring greater proficiency in their chemical and mathematical knowledge, also of availing themselves of the services of the teacher of mechanical and machine drawing, which in itself will be a great boon. The most unsatisfactory feature in the undertaking is the fewness of the students, but it is to be hoped that as the advantages of the School become more known a considerable increase will take place in that direction.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Council of the Institution have awarded the following premiums for papers read during the session 1860–61:—

A Telford Medal, and a Council Premium of Books, to WILLIAM HENRY PREECE, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Maintenance and Durability of Submarine Cables in Shallow Waters."

A Telford Medal, and the Manby Premium, in Books, to GEORGE PARKER BIDDER, jun., for his paper "On the National Defences."

A Telford Medal, to FRANCIS FOX, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Results of Trials of Varieties of Iron Permanent Way."

A Council Premium of Books, to FREDERICK BRAITHWAITE, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Rise and Fall of the River Wandle; its Springs, Tributaries, and Pollution."

A Council Premium of Books, to GEORGE HUBWOOD, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the River Orwell and the Port of Ipswich."

A Council Premium of Books, to WILLIAM HALL, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his paper "On the Floating Railway at the Forth and Tay Ferries."

THE ASPHALTUM COMPANY.—An action was brought in the Common Pleas to recover damages for an alleged breach of an agreement, under these circumstances:—The company was established under the Limited Liability Act for the purpose of working in Cuba for a substance called asphaltum, and manufacturing oil therefrom. The company had established works at Poplar, and found that in the course of the manufacture there remained in the asphaltum after the oil was extracted a certain quantity of tar. The company had been in the habit of selling this tar at 1d. per gallon. The plaintiff, Mr. Austin, proposed a process by which it would be turned to a better account, by extracting a larger quantity of oil and selling the residue. His estimate was that out of 600 gallons of tar, costing 35*l.* 18s., he could extract 260 gallons of oil and 1 ton of residuum; the former to sell at 2s. 6d. a gallon, making 32*l.* 10s.; the residue at 20*l.* the ton: making 52*l.* 10s., and leaving thus a profit of 16*l.* 12s. The company entertained his project, and entered into an agreement with him for the purpose of carrying it out; and it was for a breach of that agreement on their part the present action was brought. Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Joyce appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kemplay and Mr. Turner (with them Mr. M. Smith) for the defendants. Before Mr. Hawkins had got further in his opening than the statement of facts, he was interrupted by the intimation that counsel had settled the case, and thereupon a verdict was taken by consent for 75*l.*

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY.—An appeal was instituted by the official liquidator of the company against an order of the Commissioner in Bankruptcy, praying in effect that the name of Mr. Gledhill which had been struck out of the list in the Court below might be restored, and that he might be declared to be a contributory of the company. The facts were shortly these:—The Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron Company (limited) was formed in September, 1859, for the purpose of erecting works and machinery for the manufacture and sale of pig-iron and fire-bricks, and for winning and selling fire-clay, coal iron ore, and other mineral products from certain mines and lands situate in the parishes of Llantrissant and Eglwysilan, in the county of Glamorgan, which the company had agreed to purchase for the sum of 45,000*l.* On June 21, 1860, Mr. Gledhill had applied for 50 shares, and in his application were these words:—"Which I hereby accept, or any less number you may allot to me, and I hereby request you to enter my name upon the register of shareholders." This form of application he enclosed in a letter to the company, together with a check upon his bankers for 50*l.* On the following day Mr. Towers, the secretary, wrote a letter to Mr. Gledhill, acknowledging the receipt of his check, and enclosed the bankers' receipt. On July 21 Mr. Gledhill wrote to say that as he would be unable from circumstances which had occurred since his application to pay the future calls, he wished to have his application cancelled, and the money returned. No notice was taken of this letter by the company until Aug. 18, when the secretary, Mr. Towers, wrote to say that he had laid Mr. Gledhill's letter, before the board of directors, who considered themselves trustees for the whole body of shareholders, and could not, therefore, comply with his request. On Sept. 19, 50 shares were allotted to Mr. Gledhill, and his name entered in the register of shareholders for the same. On Oct. 18 a petition was filed in the Court of Bankruptcy, under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, for a winding-up order, and on Nov. 1 the company was ordered to be wound-up in bankruptcy. In making out the list of contributories the official liquidator included therein Mr. Gledhill's name, which, upon discussion, the commissioner ordered to be removed. Against this order the official liquidator appeared. Lord Justice Knight Bruce was of opinion that, as there had been no acceptance of Mr. Gledhill's application for shares by the company, and no allotment of shares before Mr. Gledhill's letter of July 21, withdrawing his application, he was perfectly competent to do so, and dismissed the appeal.—Lord Justice Turner concurred.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS—CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.—An action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which a collier (Mellor) sought to recover damages from Messrs. Shaw and Co., the owners of the Brightside Colliery, for not properly casing a shaft, and providing a proper apparatus for protecting the plaintiff when ascending from the coal pit. It appeared at the trial, which took place before Mr. Justice Keating at the last Yorkshire Assizes, that the plaintiff was employed at a coal pit of which the defendants were the owners. The shaft by which the workmen descended to the pit was cut through a kind of soft rock, called "bind," which rendered it expedient that the sides should be properly cased with timber, to prevent portions of the bind from falling as it became dry and cracked. In this instance this precaution had been neglected, and the shaft had been for some time used as an air-shaft, and had had a fire at the bottom to ventilate the mine. Under these circumstances the plaintiff got into the cage to ascend the shaft, and when it had proceeded a few yards something struck him on the head which rendered him insensible. The man at the bottom of the shaft observed one or two jerks as the cage went up, and it was afterwards found that something had struck the plaintiff on the top of the head and caused a compound fracture of the skull. His head and face were in other ways severely injured, and it was suggested that the fracture of the skull was caused by a lump or some of the bind falling down upon him from the side of the shaft, and that his head and face were afterwards cut by his being cast against one of the stays. In corroboration of this view, evidence was given that some "bind" in a broken or powdered state was found at the bottom of the shaft, but none was found in the cage itself were the plaintiff was. The plaintiff sustained very severe injuries of a nature like to be permanent. In order to show negligence, evidence was given that it was usual to have shafts of this nature securely cased or lined, in accordance with an enactment to that effect contained in the Coal Mine Inspection Act, 1855 (the 18th and 19th Vict., chap. 108). The fourth section of that Act enacted that certain rules therein contained should be observed in every coal mine and colliery by the owner thereof; and the fourth of such rules was, "That every working or pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe shall be securely cased or lined." It was further proved that it was usual to have "bonnets" made of iron placed over the cage to protect the men when ascending or descending the shaft, but the bonnets belonging to this particular shaft were out of order, and had been laid aside. Under these circumstances the jury found there was personal negligence on the part of the defendants Shaw, both as to the shaft and bonnet, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 150*l.* damages, leave being reserved to the defendants to move to enter a nonsuit, if the Court should be of opinion that there was no evidence upon which they could reasonably find such a verdict. A rule having been accordingly granted, and also in arrest of judgment, Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Quain showed cause against the rule, and contended that there was abundant evidence of negligence, and that the verdict was right.—Mr. T. Jones supported the rule, and contended that there was no evidence to show that the defendants' negligence, if any, had caused the accident.—The Court said they thought there was evidence which was fit to be submitted to the jury, and although, if they had to decide, they would probably have *found the verdict the other way*, they thought it ought not to be disturbed.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JULY 4.—The result of the preliminary meeting of the ironmasters ended, as we anticipated, in the declaration of the reduction in the price of iron to 10s. per ton below the rates of the last quarter. This step was considered to be the most advisable which could be taken in the present aspect of affairs, and it is believed that in the course of a short time it will give an impetus to the demand for the better descriptions of manufactured iron. The enquiry for rails has improved, and there is a more active trade being done in plates for shipbuilding. The other descriptions of iron are unchanged.

The Coal Trade is duller than usual, but the rates current at the present are well maintained at those collieries having large contracts for gas companies and the supplying of railways for locomotive engines. The demand for hard coal is equal to the production, and full rates are easily maintained.

Four of the twenty-five persons whose lives were sacrificed by the inundation of the Clay Cross Colliery were found on Thursday at noon, after a period of twenty-three days' unexampled exertion to raise the water from the pit, out of which 5000 gallons were being lifted every twelve hours by means of tubs. A new drift was driven from No. 4 pit, which is next to the unfortunate mine in which the accident occurred. After the drift had been opened the rush of foul air or choke-damp was so great that it was impossible to pursue the search for the bodies. Ultimately, after a conference of the scientific men engaged, including Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector, it was determined to block up the upcast-shaft, and drive the foul air out of the workings by means of a steam jet. This was done on Wednesday night and on Thursday, on which morning a party of about twenty of the most experienced workmen descended the pit to explore the mine. They proceeded along the north level, and after going a considerable distance they found the bodies of three of the unfortunate colliers, all dead. Their names are Francis Bradley, Joseph Wilbraham, and a man named Wood. They were in a state of nudity, and near them was part of a horse which they had killed with a spike used in the pit. The hind legs of the horse were cut away, and portions of the animal had been divided amongst them as though they intended to eat the flesh, but there were no indications that any had been eaten. On proceeding about 20 yards further they found the body of a boy, named Taylor, also naked and dead, and near him was the hind leg of a horse, which he had concealed under a skip used for loading coals into the wagons in the pit. The clothes of the men were laid on the pit floor, as though they were going to rest. The presumption which is entertained by those acquainted with mining is that these poor unfortunate fellows, finding there was no means of escape from the pit, had determined to make a desperate effort to exist until they could be rescued, but that on the water reaching the roof of the pit and stopping all the ventilation, they would soon be surrounded by choke-damp, which produces a drowsiness, or a desire to go to sleep, and creates a partial unconsciousness, under which influence life would pass away as a sort of dream. What is more remarkable is that one of the men was found to have dreadfully mutilated himself on the lower parts of his person. These were all the bodies found in the north level, which was fully explored. It is not yet ascertained whether the state of the pit will permit an immediate examination of the south workings.

On Thursday evening the exploring party proceeded to examine the south level, but up to midnight nothing had been observed to indicate the presence of other bodies in addition to those which had been discovered this morning; but it was confidently anticipated that the whole of those remaining in the pit would be extricated either yesterday (Friday) or to-day, Saturday. The ventilation in the south level was sufficiently good to enable the men to make the examination. Every operation is being conducted with the utmost caution; and it is worthy of note, that amid difficulties and dangers which appeared insurmountable no further accidents have occurred. Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector, Mr. Jeffcock, of the firm of Woodhouse and Jeffcock, Derby, and Mr. Binns, the indefatigable manager of the company, have been exerting themselves day and night in devising the best possible measures for the rescue of the unfortunate men. It will always redound to the credit of these gentlemen. Nor must we omit to mention the daring intrepidity which has been manifested by the overmen and others who have formed the exploring party, for the courage they have shown in their exertions to find their fellow-workmen, and to rescue their remains from the pit. The bodies of the three men and the boy were raised to the surface about five o'clock today, and great pains were taken to avoid anything partaking of public excitement. The company have made a number of coffins, and four were sent down the pit. The bodies were placed in them, and they were brought up the up-cast shaft, and conveyed to a building near at hand, which has been especially provided for them, and here they are kept to await the coroner's inquest. The greatest care is taken to avoid satisfying the morbid curiosity of the public, and no one is permitted to see the bodies until after they have been viewed by the jury. The inquest was held yesterday (Friday) morning at nine o'clock, at the pay-office of the company, before Mr. Busby, coroner, where a most intelligent jury was impanelled. After evidence had been taken of the identity of the bodies and the position in which they were found, the inquest was adjourned to enable a survey of the pit to be made, and to afford time for the recovery of the whole of the bodies. The lifting of the water from the downcast shaft has been suspended from Tuesday until this afternoon, and to-night operations have been recommenced. The Clay Cross Company, who will sustain a most serious loss by this lamentable catastrophe, have made every provision for the comfort and maintenance of the widows of the poor men whose lives have been sacrificed.

At the inquest on the body of the lad who died through injuries received from the explosion which occurred at Reinshaw Park Colliery on June 10 some evidence was given which clearly proves not only the utility of Government inspection, but also the evil of neglecting the suggestions made by the Inspectors, with a view to the safety of the collieries visited by them. In the present instance, the injuries received from the explosion might probably have been recovered from had not other causes aggravated the result; but it is equally certain that had not the explosion occurred the other causes might not have existed. It appears that the surgeon who attended the deceased after the accident prescribed some turpentine and sweet oil, labelling the bottle "embrocation," which, not being understood, was applied internally and caused excessive vomiting; small-pox afterwards set in in the course of a few days, and the combination produced death. It is, of course, with respect to the explosion that the readers of the *Mining Journal* are interested; and concerning this Mr. Hedley elicited in evidence that both the underground steward and his deputy had been negligent of their duties, and guilty of several breaches of the colliery rules. The deputy ought not to have left the pit until all the men and boys were out of it, but was in the habit of leaving more than an hour sooner, the 24 persons in the pit remaining in the meantime with no one over them, the only direction left being that no one should go into a heading after the headers had left, as had been done by the deceased youth. Although from this it might be argued that non-attention to instructions was the direct cause of the lad's death, yet it is shown that the unsafe state of the headings had been pointed out by the Government Inspector a couple of months previously. The underground steward acknowledged that Mr. Hedley had drawn attention to the ventilation of the headings, and had desired that they should be bratticed. The steward had twice told the managers that there was no bratticing-cloth, but none had been supplied. There was no particular difficulty in ventilating the headings, but as they had never had much gas the rule infringed had not been carefully attended to. Mr. Hedley very naturally expressed his surprise that his representations had not been attended to, and the pit was going on just as before, without the headings being ventilated. If no notice were taken of his instructions his office became a mere cypher; he was convinced that the lad would not have been burnt if his suggestions had been attended to, and the headings properly bratticed. He would leave no stone unturned to ensure all necessary precautionary measures provided for by the Act being adopted. Mr. Wells (one of the proprietors of the colliery) explained that 50 yards of bratticing-cloth had been supplied and used, and that it was in consequence of Mr. Hedley expressing his preference for bratticing to bratticing-cloth that the suggestions remained without effect; orders had been given for boards, but had not been executed. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, and Messrs. Wells were censured for their lax system of management.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, the Dean Collieries have been submitted to public competition by Mr. W. H. Fletcher. At the outset, Mr. Holgate, solicitor, produced an inventory of the live and dead stock, the valuation thereof being 12,583*l.* The details were:—Buildings, lodges, pavements, 770*l.*; engines, boilers, pumping-gear, rails, ropes, &c., 5911*l.*; coal got, 482*l.*; horses, carts, &c., 1423*l.*; timber, 170*l.*; expenses of sinking pits, 3020*l.*; sundries, 807*l.* The extent of proved coal was 79 acres, and the fixed rental was 1950*l.* Quarterage to the extent of 2523*l.* had been paid in advance, and of this the purchaser would have the benefit. The auctioneer having asked for a bid, a person named John Booth caused much amusement by saying, "I am heir to the Thornham estates, and any person purchasing will render himself liable to another suit in the Court of Chancery." The first bid was 20,000*l.* Two advances of 1000*l.* each were followed by seven of 500*l.* each. Advances of 100*l.* and 400*l.* then alternated, and Mr. Joshua Radcliffe, cotton spinner, eventually became the purchaser for 27,600*l.* Mr. Radcliffe also purchased the other four lots, comprising 25 dwelling-houses, for a total of 1455*l.*

The Mill Dam Company, after an interval of 16 months, held their yearly meeting, at Sheffield, on June 25. The accounts appear to have surprised many of the shareholders disagreeably, as they showed that the mine, notwithstanding the flattering reports of its rich appearance and productiveness, at various times published, had since the last meeting only produced 137 tons, an average of little more than 2 tons per week, and that there was a balance of 566*l.* against the mine: but as no account was made out of "assets and liabilities" of the mine, as required by one of the rules of the company, some of the shareholders suspected the above balance might not fairly disclose the whole of the debts for which the company was responsible, and by a good deal of cross questioning the directors and their secretary, and calling for explanations from the auditors, it was at last elicited that the liabilities against the mine did amount to a very considerable sum beyond the balance shown in the accounts, but one of the auditors said the exact amount could not be ascertained. In round sums the amount received (since the meeting in 1860) from the sales of ore, including some small sums paid for cope work, is 1855*l.*, and 1207*l.* has been received from the call made last year, and arrears of former calls, together 3062*l.* The expenditure within the same time amounts to to the sum of 3628*l.*, so that not only the whole of the money received from calls and the sales of ore has been spent, but also a sum of 566*l.*, which now stands as a balance against the company; but to this balance must be added a debt of 130*l.* returned last year as owing to the Chesterfield Banking Company, which has not yet been paid. Also 200*l.*, the balance due to Mr. C. Morton for the purchase of his

interest in Gateside Mine, and other debts, the amount of which the auditor said could not be ascertained. The large expenditure appeared to the meeting the more unaccountable as there had been no extra outlay in machinery. The only charges in addition to the ordinary expenses of the mine being 263*l.* paid on account of the litigation the company are engaged in, and 150*l.* to Mr. C. Morton on account of the purchase from him. However, there was no dividend, as some shareholders had calculated upon, but an order was made for another call of 5*s.* per share, to be paid on the 9th inst.; but, from the determination shown by some of the shareholders to resist payment, there is likely to be difficulty in getting it, otherwise it would place 500*l.* at the disposal of the directors. In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed at the ambiguous way the accounts were made out, a resolution was passed ordering that in future they should be made out more in detail, so that the shareholders may be able to understand them.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 4.—The Iron Trade shows no symptoms of recovery from the long-protracted depression which has been gradually increasing for some months past. The extreme dullness in every branch of manufacture in the kingdom necessarily affects the home demand, and the state of things in the North American States makes trade in those regions impossible. Credit is destroyed; and as the system of trade in this country has been for the Americans to receive long credit, and as exporters not to give it, interchanges have become difficult. The only feasible plan of renewing a trade with that country appears to be by purchasing American securities on this side, and for that there is now no great disposition. The very badness of the state of things across the water affords, however, the main ground of hope for an improvement. With deficient monetary resources in the Federal States, and a still greater lack of capital at the South, with a working population out of employment, as we hear it is, and that population master, according to the constitution, of the destiny of the country, we may expect to hear a cry for compromise, and a termination of hostilities, which if carried on afford no promise of a speedy termination. With other parts of the world the export of iron is going on with a fair degree of activity, and the last returns of the Board of Trade show that but for the diminished export to North America a greater quantity of iron was exported in May, 1861, than in the corresponding month of last year.

Notice for a reduction of the wages of puddlers, millmen, &c., was given on Saturday night last, and will expire in another week. The masters anticipate that, as the reduction is only half what the reduction in wages would justify according to the recognised scale, the men will accept it without any opposition. When the last reduction was made prices were fixed at 8*l.* for bars; now they are 7*l.*, yet the puddlers are only being reduced 6*d.* per ton.

The Severn Valley Railway, a line extending from Shrewsbury to Hartlebury, near Kidderminster, where it joins the West Midland, is nearly completed. It is 50 miles in length, and will afford important facilities for a distinct new route for railways. A trip was taken on it by a party of volunteers a few days ago, by permission of the contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Field.

Amongst the fatal colliery accidents recently occurring in this district are the following:—At the Conduit Colliery, Brownhills, Cannock Chase, the property of Messrs. Holcroft and Co., the field carpenter was killed a few days ago by an act of most reprehensible recklessness. Owing to the empty skip getting out of place in the cage the latter became jammed tight in the shaft near the bottom. The deceased, without waiting for some proper means to be provided to lower him, attempted to descend by the conductors to the depth of 115 yards. The result was that he lost his hold, fell upon the top of the cage, and was killed on the spot.—Two men, forming part of a skip load which was being lowered in a shaft at the Dunkirk Colliery, near Oldbury, on Tuesday morning, by some means fell over the skip, one pulling the other after him, and both were killed.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 5.—The colliers at the Varteg Colliery received a month's notice, which expired on Saturday last. Several meetings of the workmen were held last week, and after considerable deliberation they determined to reject the master's terms, and they accordingly brought out their tools on Saturday. There are now about 300 men out of employment in consequence of this strike.

The following statistics, kindly supplied by Mr. T. Evans, the Government Inspector, show the number of deaths, and the causes, in the coal mines of South Wales, for the following years, ended December 31:—

Date.	Explosions.	Falls.	Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1856	136	56	15	17	224
1857	9	40	17	28	94
1858	50	34	11	36	131
1859	4	53	11	54	122
1860	26	55	11	26	118
Total	225	238	65	161	689

Several accidents have occurred during the week. On Friday a haulier, named Jenkin Rees, was seriously injured at the Garudiffaith level. The horse took fright, and Rees in some way got under the tram.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Clarence Hotel, Pontypool, before Mr. T. Hughes, coroner, on the body of Wm. Jones, a miner, who met with his death at the Lower Race level, Pontypool. There was a quantity of rubbish accidentally fell on the deceased, and he was injured so much that he died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Aberdare correspondent of the *Swansea Herald* writes as follows:—For the last few weeks the coal trade of this valley has been in a very uncertain state. But few pits have been working regularly, and a large number of colliers are, consequently, anything but well off. In turn, the retail tradesmen suffer more or less from this unsettled state of things. In connection with the iron trade the most cheering news to be reported is that the Aberdare Iron Company's works are fast returning to their usual activity. One blast-furnace was blown in the latter end of last week, and another will undergo a similar operation when the requisite repairs have been completed. Three-fourths of the forges are now working, an additional quarter having been relighted on Sunday night. Mr. Fothergill's mansion is being pushed forward with all possible speed. When completed, this will be the finest residence for many miles round. There have been several important improvements made recently at the Gadlys Works. Amongst other things a very serviceable little rail-mill has been erected, so that the Messrs. Wayne are now able to supply merchant bars and rails. The following vessels have arrived at Swansea:—Constance Augustine, from Camillas, with 70 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Sons; Charles de Livoys, from Camillas, with 140 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Co.; Etoil de Mer, from St. Vincent, with 170 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Co.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 136 fresh ships gave an ample supply of house coal, for which there was a fair enquiry at previous prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' rather in excess, and to effect sales a reduction of 3d. per ton was submitted to. Best house coal, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 6d.—On Wednesday 36 ships arrived. The tone of the market was very firm, with a slight upward tendency in prices of all descriptions.—On Friday there were 23 arrivals. The few cargoes of coal on sale sold freely at fully Wednesday's prices for all sorts. Hartlepool, 18s.; Shincliffe, 15s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.: 6 cargoes unsold; 65 ships at sea.

The importation of coal into London by sea in the month of June was 701 ships, containing 228,078 tons, being a *decrease* on the corresponding month in 1860 of 22,447 tons. Importation in the six months ending June 5089 ships, containing 1,694,735 tons, being a *decrease* in the present year of 532 ships and 99,677 tons. The importation of coals by railway and canal carriage in the month of June was 105,294 tons, being an *increase* on the corresponding month in 1860 of 13,802 tons. Importatión in the six months ending June 849,108 tons, being an increase in the present year of 124,666 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply to the steam vessels at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, all such quantities of South Wales Coal as may be required under a contract for twelve months.——The Admiralty also require the monthly supply of at least 1600 tons of South Wales Coal, to be delivered at Malta; and 1500 tons monthly, at Gibraltar.

THE LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt, we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool during June was 69,077 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year, 77,894 tons, showing a decrease in last month of 8817 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to June was 308,840 tons; same period, 1860, 350,402 tons: decrease this year, 41,562 tons. The exports of coal coastwise during June were 6750 tons; same month last year 12,090 tons: decrease in June, 1861, 5340 tons.

COAL MINING IN FRANCE.—During 1860, the operations of the Mines de la Grand' Combe Company were carried on satisfactorily, notwithstanding very serious difficulties altogether foreign to the working of the undertaking, or to the conduct of its commercial affairs. The excessive development of competition has caused a most grave perturbation in all the markets of the company, in consequence of which it has not always been easy to maintain its commercial affairs on a proper footing, and the directors ironically observe that they might easily have followed the example set them by certain competitors, in selling their products at a loss. Happily, however, the mining and other branches of the company's working have continued to progress in a manner partially compensating for the diminution of profit resulting from the commercial perturbations referred to. The extraction of coal was 418,000 tons in 1860, as compared with 397,000 tons in 1859, and 347,0000 tons in 1858; in 1857, however, the production was 440,000 tons. The business of the company was disturbed in 1857 and 1858 by the opening of new lines of railway, but last year's sales were 428,000 tons, as compared with 381,000 tons in 1859, 359,000 tons in 1858, 432,000 tons in 1857, and 418,000 tons in 1856. The nett profits of 1860 were 55,802*l.*

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.

THE NORTHERN (NORTH DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND CUMBERLAND) DISTRICT.—Mr. Dunn's report is particularly interesting, from its containing his evidence on the Burradon explosion. So early as Dec., 1858, he received information that the Burradon Colliery was in a dangerous condition, and made the necessary inspection. He entertains the opinion that the quantity of air said to exist in the mine previous to the explosion must have been overrated. After specifying what in his opinion occasioned the weakness and instability of the air current, he continues:—When these catastrophes unfortunately occur the public, and especially the members of the press, are very apt to pass strictures upon the Government Inspector, who they assume should have been able to anticipate and prevent such explosions. It is, therefore, quite necessary to explain the nature of Government inspection, the amount of power the Inspector possesses, and his capabilities of knowing what is going on in each colliery, where 180 or 200 collieries are attached to his district.

The "colliery viewer" assumes to manage and direct several collieries, because at every position he possesses his underviewer, overman, deputies, &c., who are bound to inform and consult him, not only upon every incident tending to danger or accident, but also all contemplated changes of ventilation, of the working of pillars, or in fact of every circumstance worthy of notice or record; whereas the Government Inspector possesses none of these aids. He has, no doubt, the power of inspecting the plans and such parts of the mine as he may fancy especially demands his attention, but in which he is obliged to depend greatly upon the information tendered to him by the local viewer or overman with whom he comes in contact. The common workmen are not expected to understand the manifold changes which are already shown to have been going on in the colliery, and that, too, without any consultation with the Inspector, for the managers are under no obligation to inform or consult the Inspector as to when they are going to change or split the air, when and where to work off pillars, when and where to enlarge a drift, build a crossing, or sink a shaft, &c.

The Government Inspector has a very limited power of *veto* in case he is called to view the colliery either by the men or by the managers, but I have the satisfaction here in observing that, generally speaking, I have found the utmost willingness to listen to my suggestions, although in several instances I have met with resistance. The Inspector has also to record his notes, to attend inquests, constantly to correspond with the Government and other parties; and he has no office and no clerk. Therefore, a palpable error prevails as to the powers of knowledge or interference possessed by the Inspector. Upon such occasions as the present the Inspector does but his duty to investigate and also to assist the coroner and jury in arriving at a right conclusion as to the cause of the catastrophe, and such investigations naturally lead to a scrutiny of the whole arrangements of the colliery as far as the preservation of life goes. In the performance of this duty he ought to attach himself to no party, and I have, therefore, endeavoured, to the best of my judgment, to act up to this principle. I may, therefore, again advert to my examination of the colliery and the agents, as taken from my minute book. It will, therefore, be important to bear in mind, that whilst the managers of Burradon Colliery had been pressing for large quantities of coals from a limited area of mine, and extended the workings greatly more to the rise, they had in many material points entirely changed the state of the colliery as seen by me in 1858. They had commenced the working of the south pillars; they had changed the ventilation from four splits to eight or nine; they had adopted crossings and regulating stoppings; but it does not appear that they had made any progress towards increasing the powers of ventilation, except as before mentioned.

Great reflection has been made against the men, because, when seeing the dangerous state of the pit, they did not in the first place complain to the officials, and in the next place to the Government Inspector. In this reflection I heartily join, and I have constantly encouraged the men to communicate freely with me, assuring them that I was bound by every tie to preserve their names confidentially, as a proof of which I advert to a little tract I published in 1852, entitled, "How to Prevent Accidents in Collieries." I suggested that the pit's crew should select a committee of three or five intelligent and reasonable men, "who might make themselves acquainted with the general arrangements of the colliery, the better to direct in case of disaster; they might also, often with advantage, communicate with the Inspector, who would aid them with his advice and interference, whilst it is a moral impossibility for his personally visiting those places which are continually varying their position." . . . . "I am not unaware of the allegation that men are often visited with vindictiveness who venture to speak about imaginary danger, and although that may be true in some isolated cases, yet I flatter myself that very few proprietors of collieries will so far demean themselves as to treat with severity any communications made in a respectful and becoming manner upon a subject wherein their own interests and character are so immensely involved. And I think it would be a dangerous responsibility for any agent to treat with disregard the application of reasonable and respectful workmen upon a subject of life and death to them and of consequence to the employer. Because, if he were so foolhardy and death ensued, most assuredly he would be visited with signal punishment, whilst his employer would be no longer warranted in holding him in connection." If the evidence of the workmen as to the state of the pit was correct, it is impossible to doubt that such state was well known to the officials; therefore it was equally their duty and interest to call for some supervision—the danger being alike to all, and the obligation greater.

In conclusion, I beg to express my regret at finding it my duty to reflect on many of the defects in the management of the colliery. The character of the respected owner of the property is that of a liberal and humane man, and it is not for me to say whether the discrepancies herein particularised may not have arisen from oversight and too great confidence in the apparently simplicity of the field of coal, but it must be obvious to all that my public duty places me in a highly responsible position as to dealing with past events. But another and still more important object is to be obtained in regard to the future. The character which this district has justly obtained for advanced knowledge of mining, the magnitude of the calamity, and the free and unlimited scope that has been devoted to the enquiry, has led the public to expect that some extensive knowledge would be acquired as to the cause and prevention of such accidents.

With this view, therefore, I have been induced to go more into detail than in ordinary cases, the developments of which will, I trust, lead to beneficial results.

THE SECURITY OF THE DAVY LAMP.

In the *Mining Journal* of June 15 we published a very interesting letter upon the subject, addressed by Mr. Jos. Goodwin, of the Hyde and Haughton Collieries, to the Manchester Geological Society. It will be remembered that at a former meeting Mr. Livesey had alluded to an instance in which a safety-lamp had exploded; Mr. Goodwin entertains a different opinion, maintaining that the fall (which Mr. Livesey admitted the lamp had had) was the cause of the gas igniting it. Mr. E. W. Binney remarked that Mr. Goodwin confirmed the views he put down in writing some time ago, in a lecture which he delivered at Barnsley. Mr. Goodwin declares that if the present lamp could be made absolutely perfect, or could the electric light be adapted to the use of the miner, so that explosions should thereby be rendered impossible, the evils arising to the workmen from breathing vitiated and poisonous air are unassailed, and unless some corresponding care were taken to ensure perfect ventilation he would consider it one of the greatest calamities that could befall the coal miner of this country to make the lamp perfect and use it exclusively. Mr. Atkinson remarked that the great danger to be guarded against seemed to be lest the men should become possessed with the idea that a lamp is safe because it is a lamp, and not because it is in good order and properly used. When it is not in good order it ceases to be a safety-lamp, and men ought to be fully impressed with this important truth. Mr. A. Knowles agreed with Mr. Goodwin as to the injurious effect upon the health of miners produced by working with lamps where there is gas in the pits, and both Mr. Knowles and Mr. W. Blackburne thought that where safety-lamps were used less care was taken in the ventilation of the colliery. Mr. Farrimond thought that many mines in which the lamp is used are better ventilated than those in which candles are used. Mr. W. Blackburne explained that Mr. Goodwin's letter was written in consequence of the Chairman of a previous meeting stating that an explosion had happened in a colliery in consequence of a safety-lamp in good order igniting the gas.

Mr. E. W. Binney said that it was a matter of evidence that there were cases in which safety-lamps in ordinary usage had exploded. He had given his reasons for saying that the Davy lamp was nearly the best thing known; but still he would not assert, and have on his mind the responsibility of saying, that a Davy lamp is safe under circumstances in which it is generally used. He was glad to hear Mr. Farrimond was of a different opinion from Mr. Knowles, in saying that safety-lamps were not now used when full of flame; but he must think also with Mr. Knowles that in a great measure lamps were made use of to supersede ventilation; and, as Mr. Goodwin said, men may be killed quietly and lingeringly, but as surely as by explosion. He had often thought that Inspectors might do a great deal, but all officers must be careful, and the men must be careful and well disciplined. Whenever an intelligent collier asked him what he should do when he finds fire, he told him—"Write a note to the Inspector, and tell him to come and look at your place." The Inspector cannot go into all mines; but all working men, whenever they see anything wrong, should write to the Inspector; and the Inspector should hold these letters secret. Thus every man will not only be looking after himself, but also after his fellow-workmen. He will say to himself—"Here is a man next to me whose place is not properly looked after, and if it explodes it will kill me as well as him. I will write to the Inspector to look at it." Then if we had Inspectors who would go as soon as they heard of any deficiency, we should have proprietors, and officers, and men spurred on, and then we should have as good a system as we could expect to have.

Mr. Readwin said the men in collieries were sometimes very careless. He was in a Welsh colliery the other day, and two men called out to him, but he could not understand them. He bent down, and presently three shots went off close to him.

Mr. Binney said that they are often fond of a joke. He had gone down sometimes to get samples of fire-damp, and had difficulty in getting anyone to go into the place. He had seen men working with red-hot lamps, and once heard a lecture in Manchester, and the lecturer asserted that lamps were safer when they were red-hot, and that a red-hot Davy lamp gave more light, as well as more safety. (Laughter.) He actually heard that some years ago in a lecture in this city, and had a note of it now. He was glad to hear that red-hot lamps are now seldom seen.

INTERESTING OCCURRENCE OF COAL.—The improvement now being carried out at the brow of the hill at Rudge Wood, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Jones, surveyor of roads for the Wenlock district, have brought to light a bed of coal, from 4 to 5 ft. in thickness. Indications of coal had previously appeared by the road-side, and portions had from time to time been got and sold in Bridgnorth, but the thickness of the seam had not been suspected till laid bare by the present cutting at the top of the hill. From the nature of the ground, however, and its proximity to the surface, it is impossible that it can be turned to much account. Its chief novelty lies in the fact that it is found midway between the Ludlow and Wenlock limestone on the one side, and the old red sandstone on the other, and in what appears to be millstone grit, a coarse sandstone underlying the regular coal measures. The cutting to which we have alluded will effect a vast improvement in the public road from Broseley to Bridgnorth, by reducing the gradient from one in nine to one in twenty-five.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

MINING IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN—No. I.

We are delighted to know that this long-neglected but what we consider to be a highly metalliferous district is attracting attention. Some of the old mines that were wrought to some extent in days of yore are to be re-worked, and we doubt not that great profits will be derived therefrom. We wish to call attention to three or four of these old mines which, we are informed, are to be immediately resumed. The first are the OLD CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM. These mines, it appears, were the most profitable copper mines ever known in the county of Cornwall. For sixteen years they stood at the head of the list of sales for copper; and during that period the returns amounted to upwards of 1,160,000*l.* The ore is of very high percentage, consequently the profits, even in the days past, have been very great. Could the same returns be made now, the profits derived therefrom would exceed the former by one-third, or more; in fact, what would not meet the costs in those days will now give handsome dividends. By all accounts the old mines are left rich for tin, more particularly than for copper; the lodes, as is invariably the case with the lodes in the district, bear tin in the deeper levels. We would say that we believe this to be a safe investment, more particularly as there are several side lodes in the setts never explored. It appears that they confined their operations to three lodes, two east and west courses, and one caunter. We wish the company every success.

The next mine we call attention to is the OLD TREASURY. A company, it is said, is to be formed for re-working this celebrated old mine, under the management of Captain Skewes. Of this we know but little; but the situation is good, being an adjoining sett to the former, and has produced immense profits; and no doubt but that if managed well will in a short time become very lucrative to the shareholders.

There are other setts taken up to the south and adjoining the Old Abraham. These formerly went by the name of Wheal Dumpling and Wheal Strawberry. These two setts are to be consolidated, and called the SOUTH ABRAHAM UNITED MINES. A great deal is spoken in favour of these two setts. The Strawberry sett has been sunk to depth of 70 fms. From statements we learn that this mine returned upwards of 200*l.* worth of copper ore; that good courses of copper are left standing in the different levels; and at the bottom of the shaft the lode is from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. wide, stated to be a good course of copper ore. It is also stated that one set of four men broke, in the month previous to the mine stopping, from the 40 fm. level 41 tons of copper ore, sold for 8*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per ton, at a very low standard; that another party broke 31 tons from the 20 fm. level in the last month's working, this fetched 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton; both of these parcels were sold in one day. It is also stated that there is a lode of ore in the 30 end east worth 1 ton per fathom; this ore is rich in quality, worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per ton; and at the 14 fm. level the lode in the eastern end is worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons per fathom. It is very evident that this mine was not abandoned because of the poverty of the lodes, but from a sad misfortune. The bottom lift being too small to take the water up through, the company had purchased a larger one, and was sending it down, when the capstan-rope broke and the castings were at once precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, smashing everything they came in contact with, killing four men and wounding several others. The company being rather poor, and not much encouragement for mining then, the same was abandoned, leaving the castings and part of the rope in the shaft, which have now become the property of the present grantees. The Wheal Dumpling part of this property was only wrought to the depth of 20 fms. below the adit, making in the whole 36 fms. from the surface. It is stated by respectable authority that in the bottom of this shaft there is a course of rich copper ore, 18 in. wide, solid copper; that all the levels on the different lodes will produce copper ore. It appears that the ore cropped up very shallow in this ground. There are statements that a man with two small boys got in two months, by working the lode in the bottom of the adit level, above 46*l.* This sett was drained by a small water-wheel, which was found to be inadequate to keep off the water, consequently the company were obliged to desist working. These statements appear to be facts; and mining gentlemen would do well to pay attention to this part of the mining world of Cornwall. There is another sett adjoining the Dumpling, on the same lodes, called WHEAL CURTIS. This is also taken up by a very influential person of the district, and likely soon to be resumed. It is stated to be a good concern.

The next we would call attention to is the ground due east and adjoining the Old Abraham. This is nearly all unexplored, and is taken up and about to be re-worked under the name of NEW ABRAHAM. This ground was taken up by a party of not very rich adventurers some 44 or 45 years back, but abandoned for the want of funds to reach the objects they were in pursuit of—the intersection of the caunter lode with the two east and west lodes, as appears from the report of that celebrated old mining captain, Mark Reed, who writes as follows:—

Praze, Camborne, March 21, 1861.—NEW WHEAL ABRAHAM: Agreeably with your request, I beg to hand you my report of this highly promising sett. This piece of mineral property is situated in the parish of Crowan, one of the best mineral districts in the county of Cornwall. It adjoins the Old Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines, which was the most productive lode ever discovered in this county, and gave considerable profits to the adventurers; also Wheal Sarah and Binner Downs, on the continuation of the same lodes to the west. New Wheal Abraham is adjoining and on the same lodes to the east of the above named. The sett contains three well-known copper lodes, having the junction of the granite and killas in the sett. The mine was last worked under my management, but in consequence of the funds of the company being inadequate to the proper development of the mine it was abandoned before reaching the points to be described below. New Wheal Abraham has an adit brought into it for a considerable distance, which is in good repair, and unwaters the mine about 40 fms. deep. Shafts for drawing and ladder-road are communicated with it, and are accessible for both objects named. The adit or north lode, which is in the granite, varies in size from 6 to 18 in. in width, composed chiefly of quartz, mundic, peach, with copper ore. The south lode was intersected by a cross-cut 10 fms. west from the eastern shaft, just before the mine was abandoned. This lode varies from 9 to 18 in. wide, producing quartz, with copper ore, and is running east and west, parallel with the lode before mentioned. In the present end this lode is in the killas formation, and only a few fathoms west from the granite. The caunter or middle lode is driven east from the north lode about 40 fms. in the granite, veering southwards in its course about 40°, consequently it is fast approaching the south lode, before described. This lode is 18 in. wide, and yielding quartz and peach, with stones of copper ore. By driving east on the course of this lode about 20 or 30 fms. the south lode will be intersected, which point I referred to at first, and where good results may be expected, as was the case in the Old Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines. I also recommend driving on the north lode, as I entertain, from close examination, a favourable opinion of this lode eastward, as seen in the backs wrought by the ancient workers.—MARK REED.

The following remarks are from that practical mining agent, Capt. Henry Cowling, of Camborne:—

June 26, 1861.—The information I can give you respecting the re-working of the old Crenver and Abraham Mines is that it is confidently expected by all the neighbourhood, that Capt. Vivian will succeed in forming a company, there being a large number of the shares applied for by gentlemen of Camborne and the neighbourhood. I had some conversation with an old miner that was employed there in breaking some of the lode in the eastern part of the mine; he tells me that the parcel brought 34*l.* per ton, at a standard of only 80*l.* for fine copper; this was taken out in the 180 fm. level. He also says that there are rich courses of ore going east in the shallow levels in the 40 and 50, and so continued down. The lode in these levels is worked away up snug to the New Wheal Abraham ground. My father was comrade to the old man at the time they broke the rich pile of ore. You have a fine property in the New Abraham: the best advantage for a good mine, without machinery, I ever saw. You have three lodes in the adit level to break ore from on the different lodes, with increasing backs. In driving east into the granite, towards the junction of the two lodes, as named in Capt. Reed's report, and as the copper crops up much shallower in the granite than it does in the killas, I think you may rely on finding large deposits of copper in that direction, as also westward I have been over and opened on one of the lodes, as you requested, in the pit sunk by the old workers. It is a beautiful looking lode, composed of gossan, first-rate soft quartz, peach, &c. I need not say anything to you about the situation, that is well known to you and others.—HENRY COWLING.

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the Manchester Association meeting, on June 25, Mr. Fletcher, the engineer, said there was a description of feed-stop valve in very general use, the danger attending which members are not sufficiently aware of. The valve is constructed on the suspension principle; it being opened against the force of the feed by a spindle attached to it, so that should the connection between them at any time fail, the valve drops to its seat and cuts off the feed. Very few cases occur in which this valve has been in use for any length of time where this connection has not given way unawares, always causing more or less inconvenience, in some cases the stoppage of the works, and in one case explosion and loss of life. The remedy is simple and inexpensive. Dispense with the feed-stop valve proper altogether, and regulate the supply by controlling the lift of the back-pressure valve by a screwed spindle placed above it, but entirely disconnected from it. This arrangement makes one valve answer the double purpose; it is simpler and less expensive than that of having two distinct valves, is in very general adoption found to work well, and should entirely supersede the other arrangement. Although this is but a minor detail, still it is important, from the fact of loss of life having occurred from its malconstruction. The necessity of thoroughly examining boilers was evidenced by the fact of one explosion being caused by external corrossion—the plates being reduced thereby from three-eighths to one-eight of an inch in thickness This did not manifest itself internally, but would have been detected had a thorough examination been made of the surfaces of the plates in the external flues. Both the superintending engineer to the works, as well as the men more immediately in charge of the boiler, were taken quite by surprise at the state in which the plates proved to be, as well as the devastation caused by steam at so low a pressure as 25 lbs.

STEAM-ENGINES.—To construct steam-engines so that they may generate their own steam, dispensing with the ordinary boilers or those at present in use, Mr. S. Roberts, of Hull, proposes to surround the cylinder with tubular flues and heat chambers, the fire being placed on a hearth in the ash-pit beneath, and supplied with air from a blast, or an ordinary furnace may be employed. Water is supplied to a casing around each of the tubu ar flues by a feed pipe and pump; the said pipe passing through the fire-box and into heat chambers, the water then passes through the valve by a pipe, and returns through the fire-box into the cylinder, by which time it will have attained such a degree of heat as immediately previous to or on its entrance to the cylinder to flash into steam. To ensure a greater security of the necessary heat the cylinder may be made longer than the stroke of the piston, and at each end inserted perforated plates or gauge sheets, or rods or pins, for the water or steam from the valve to fall upon for the purpose of increasing the generating power of the steam, and maintaining the required heat. The valve may be placed on any convenient part of the engine, which may also be either horizontal or vertical.

EXPLOSIVE GAS-ENGINES.—An invention, intended to effect improvements on his invention of March, 1860, has been provisionally specified by Mr. P. Hugon, of Paris. It consists in the employment of gas instead of electricity for firing or igniting explosive gaseous compounds. The gas is admitted at stated intervals into a chamber through a pipe provided with two or more orifices at top and bottom. The gas which issues through the orifices impinges against two platina wire plates, and is ignited by a jet of gas kept constantly burning at the upper part of the chamber. The gas thus ignited soon heats to a red heat the platina wire plates, which, in combination with the gas, causes the explosion of the mixture. The mixtures are admitted by the following arrangement of apparatus, all being worked by the action of one cam, but any other arrangement can be adopted:—A slide valve is free to move in suitable guides near the top of the chamber, in connection with the cam just mentioned, so is another valve at the bottom of the chamber. These valves are so arranged that when one is open the other is closed. There is a piston between the two valves, which acts in combination

with the top slide valve. This piston works in a stuffing-box, terminating in a water reservoir, to prevent any escape of the gaseous products. Gas is supplied to the chamber from a receiver furnished with a caoutchouc cover. These means of exploding the mixtures are applicable in all cases where it is required to utilise the force of detonating compositions.

MINERAL TAR.—Mr. Vincent Wanostrocht, of Parkstone, Dorset, has introduced an invention which has for its object an improvement in the manufacture of mineral tar, and consists in the introduction or application in such manufacture of a mineral not hitherto employed therein, in order that tar may be distilled therefrom. The mineral so employed and applied is that class of mineral found in Shropshire, and known in that district as "tarry rock," "stinking rock," and "16-yard rock," and possibly by other names in that and other places, and the products thereof, when subjected in suitable retorts or stills to a low heat, say, 600° or 800° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, are tar and a residue of sandstone. The mode of heating the retors or stills, and the mineral therein, may be greatly varied, so long as the mineral is kept heated to the lowest degree of heat that tar will go off therefrom freely in the state of vapour, which is received into a suitable condenser. And it is preferred that the uncondensed vapours from the condenser should be received by a suitable apparatus and caused to flow back into the retort or still, and thus aid in the carrying off of the heavier vapours as they come off from the heated mineral; such retorts or stills may be heated externally by fire, or internally by superheated steam; or the carrying off of the heavier vapours, when a retort or still is heated externally, may be aided by ordinary or heated steam being admitted; but to the mode of heating the retorts or stills used, or the mineral therein, no claim is made, the means resorted to being in themselves old when applied to other minerals. The stills or retorts employed should have large outlet passages, and by preference at or near the lower parts thereof.

A NEW CEMENT.—M. Kuhlmann, whose application of silicate of potash to house painting has often been alluded to in our articles, has just sent an interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences on a means of deriving profit from the refuse of raw soda, which is a great incumbrance to the soda manufacturer, since, besides accumulating quickly in large quantities, it emits fetid exhalations, which are sometimes conveyed by the wind to very great distances. This refuse consists of an oxy-sulphuret of lime. Many vain attempts have been made to extract its sulphur at a remunerative cost, and yet such is the quantity it contains of that mineral that spontaneous combustion often takes place, after which, on examining the heap, magnificent crystals of sulphur are discovered, generated by the combustion. M. Kuhlmann at first endeavoured to turn this refuse to account by mixing it with the *caput mortuum* of the manufacture of chlorine, and thus obtained some very pure chloride of lime; but this substance not being in great request, very little advantage was derived from this operation. At length he bethought himself of the oxide of iron resulting from the combustion of the iron pyrites employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. He, therefore, mixed together equal parts of the refuse of soda and that of sulphuric acid manufactories, and thus obtained sulphate of lime, that is, plaster of Paris; for the sulphur contained in the oxy-sulphuret being burnt by the oxygen of the oxide of iron becomes sulphuric acid, which combines with the lime thereby set at liberty. The manipulation of the two mixtures is rendered perfect by grinding the mass under a vertical millstone; when it has become sufficiently homogeneous, it may be moulded into architectural ornaments, which in course of time become as hard as brick. The compound acquires in a moist atmosphere more hardness than in a dry one, and at length becomes extremely sonorous; its colour is like that of common earthenware. It will, after a certain time, resist the effect of frost, especially when, while fresh, its porosity has been diminished by compression, or when, somewhat later, it has been watered with a solution of silicate of potash.

COAL IN AMERICA—THE BROAD TOP COAL FIELD: ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.—Broad Top coal is no new discovery, though the geological extent and commercial importance of the Broad Top coal field are new discoveries; for whereas it was long supposed to contain only small isolated coal beds or masses, it is now known to contain a series of coal veins covering a geographical surface of about 80 square miles; in short, the Broad Top coal field is as large in superficial area as the far-famed anthracite coal field of Shamokin and Mahonoy. It is twice as large as the Lehigh portion of the second anthracite coal field, from which shipments are made down the Lehigh valley to the magnitude of 30,000 tons a week. In fact the Broad Top coal field is one-fifth the size of the joint anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; and, when it is considered that from the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania there are sent down to market weekly 200,000 tons of coal, and more than 8,000,000 of tons in a year, it will be understood that the Broad Top region has a capacity for a development that if stated would astound the superficial and amaze minds open to big facts and honest convictions. A noticeable feature in the Broad Top coal region is, that from the main stream, which constitutes the base line at its western margin, three streams running in nearly parallel courses stretch across the coal field in valley bottoms cut down through the coal measures, affording remarkable facilities for mining coal above water level in the different veins! Shoup's Run, Six Mile Run, and Sandy Run, all penetrate far into the coal field, and may be threaded with rail-lines running down from collieries to the main road and trunk outlet to market. At present 13 collieries are worked in the region, the chief portion of which are upon Shoup's Run, whence the distance to market is somewhat less than from the Six Mile Run and Sandy Run, though Six Mile Run is adjudged the heart of the region, and Round Knob, which is washed by it at its base, is considered the centre of the Broad Top coal basin. A fourteenth colliery, belonging to Mr. Cummings, is, we suppose, by this time in operation, almost everything being in readiness at the period of our visit. The mining force in the different collieries, too, has been very considerably increased by recruits from Pittsburg and Cumberland, where there are dull times among the coal diggers, caused by the suspension of trade with New Orleans, and by the acts of the secessionists at Harper's Ferry. As to the carboniferous contents of the Broad Top basin we might, without extravagant exaggeration, say that to designate the probable number of tons of coal within it would be next to estimating the grains of sand in a mile of New Jersey coast! Suffice to say that there is an average of about 18 vertical feet of coal in the several veins, three of which, containing 12 ft. of coal, exclusive of slate, are workable at low cost and upon small outlay. Eighteen feet of workable coal will yield by measure about 25,000 marketable tons to the acre. Indeed, according to J. P. Lesley, topographical geologist, the Cook bed, average 6 feet, under 1690 acres, contains 15,000,000 tons. Hence about quantities we need not stop to cavil or esquire, because of Broad Top coal there are scores of millions of tons, ample for the fuel wants of many generations. The Broad Top coal is closely assimilated to the Cumberland coal of Maryland, being in all respects equal to the latter for identical uses, with the advantage of closer proximity to the great markets on tide water. And as from the Cumberland region there were sent down to market in 1860, the *nineteenth* year since its opening, the handsome aggregate of 788,909 tons of coal, we will not hesitate to predict that from the Broad Top region, which in 1860, the fourth year since its opening, sent to market 187,853 tons of coal, will this year send well on to 250,000 tons of coal: moreover, that in a few years the tonnage from the Broad Top region will exceed 500,000 tons, and finally reach the magnitude of 1,000,000 of tons per annum. The coal veins are in the field, the market is along tide-water; and the way for its transportation is open over the Pennsylvania railroad to Harrisburg, and thence over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad to the Richmond wharves in this city, whence it is shipped coastwise. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railway Company now own 31 miles of main road, 11¼ miles of branches, and 5¼ miles of sidings; as the market shall require the opening of new collieries, they may push branch roads up Six Mile Run and Sandy Run, at the same time extending a system of cheap inclines across the summit to open outlets from collieries on Trough Creek, and provide one harmonious programme for the entire mining region. The cost of opening a colliery in the Broad Top region is marvellously small, and comparatively insignificant. A drift can be opened, a schute built, track laid, and drift cars furnished, for a sum often less, and very seldom exceeding $2000. We saw but one slope and but one stationary engine in the whole region, though there are, of course, a number of spots where a shaft or slope may be sunk to advantage; for, whilst very much coal is above water level, there are, as usual, vast quantities below water level. The magnitude of the Broad Top veins has exceeded all preconceived and pre-expressed opinions and estimates. The Fulton vein, 6¼ ft., is an after discovery, made subsequent to the positive declaration of a distinguished geologist, that the Barnet vein was the lowest in the series, a fact tending to show that whilst much is due to science, much is also due to perseverance; for the Fulton vein ranks up to the standard of the Barnet vein and the Cook vein, each vein having its marked characteristics and distinguishing qualities. On the tip-top of Broad Top, which is wide and flat, in a surveyed city, the party quartered in the Broad Top house, kept by Mr. Joseph Morrison. This establishment, we confess, excited our special wonder, for it is a spacious, first-class, modern hotel, divided into comfortable rooms, well furnished, and cleanly kept by an obliging landlord. To John J. Lawrence, superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, and to John Fulton, resident and mining engineer, the visiting party are under obligations for attentions bestowed; also to Gen. Evans, who piloted the party to Round Knob. Nor have we forgotten W. J. Lewis, who so willingly rendered us a service. At Coalmont we were gratified at accidentally meeting our long-standing—we had almost said our "old"—friend W. P. Schell, of Bedford; he owns a valuable coal property in the midst of his pioneer Broad Top operations. Our friend John Cessna, also of Bedford, we found in good voice at Huntingdon.—*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CENSUS RETURN—IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GENERAL ADVERTISER," DUBLIN.

SIR,—I am under the impression that a patent might be granted by the Crown for *an original* arrangement, causing the Census to be in some small measure improved. Being desirous that Ireland might be in advance of England in statistics, I ventured to address Mr. Cardwell, and in reply to my communication the private secretary advised me to apply to Dr. Wilde, apprizing me that he was the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Donnelly (the Registrar-General) being absent on sick leave. In the meanwhile, should your proprietary consider that additional reputation might be imparted to your useful establishment by printing the Irish return, you may apprize me thereof at your convenience; I am satisfied that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will afford you every facility. As yet I did not write to Lord Palmerston, or to Sir George Cornewall Lewis, regarding the improvements of the Census for England. In reference to the patent, two things are required from the Government—First, the time about which the manuscript copies of both returns shall be ready for the press; secondly, the ascertaining whether the English Government, or whether the Irish Government, might direct Major Graham or Dr. Wilde to carry out the improvement. In the event of the Viscount Palmerston or the Earl of Carlisle deciding in the affirmative, then the provisional specification of projection might be registered in the Patent Office for *5l.* only; were that sum expended by you in the first instance, perhaps you might not hear from Mr. Cardwell or from Sir George Cornewall Lewis for two months; the Government departments being unavoidably slow in their proceedings. In that defect, His Excellency may not be aware that I must serve a notice on the Attorney-General of my intention to proceed with my patent; which, by the way, must be accompanied with a 20*l.* stamp, &c. Should I fail with the notice, the 5*l.* (if expended) would go to the wall, my specification then becoming public property, when the Government printers or any publisher might pirate my improvement without leave or license. Of course, His Excellency would not inflict such injustice on any person whatever. You have another influential quarter to apply to—the Duke of Somerset, my arrangement being calculated for a record, which is published under the authority of the Admiralty. From motives of respect to His Grace, I shall not give the title of the book, though in refraining to do so you and other persons might decline taking a share in the patent. Of course, I consider myself open to treat with any parties, giving you the priority in return for the courtesy of this insertion. I trust that the *General Advertiser* may not take offance when copying from the *Mining Journal*.

5, Great Caram-street, W.C., July 2, 1861.

JEFFERIES KINGSLEY, Lieut. Hp. 34 Dragoons.

LUBRICATING APPARATUS.—An improved apparatus, consisting of a pump, similar to an ordinary force-pump,—that is, with two clacks, the one shut against the pressure and the other against the lubricating material,—has been invented by Mr. Ling, of Heywood, near Manchester. The pump forces the lubricating material to the engine, and causes it to pass, in the first place, into the steam-pipe or valve box, so that the valve as well as the cylinder becomes lubricated. Another lubricating apparatus has also been invented by Mr. J. H. Radcliffe, of Oldham. His invention consists of a tubular air-chamber affixed to a hole about three-sixteenths of an inch from the centre of a screw-cap, which is screwed into the oil vessel, receiving air from the outside, and delivering it about three-sixteenths of an inch from the centre, near to the screw-cap, and opposite the receiving hole inside the vessel.

IRON AND STEEL.—An improvement in the manufacture and in the welding of steel and wrought and cast-iron has been invented by Mr. Charles Funk, of Paris. The object of the invention is to improve the qualities of cast and wrought-iron and steel, by treating them with a powder composed as follows:—He takes horn of the hoof of cattle, burnt leather, and powdered bone; he burns these substances, and places them for eight days in stale urine, then withdraws them, and mixes them with borax, salammoniac, zinc sulphuriséd jaune, common salt, powdered glass, potasse de fer, soot, beechwood ashes, saltpetre, salicine, aloes, purified tartar, magnesia, carbonate of ammonia, califerocyanide, egg shell, and dragon's blood; he boils these ingredients together for about half an hour, allows the mixture to cool, and then pulverises it. To treat steel he heats it to redness, and places the powder upon it; as soon as the powder is burnt the steel is brought to a brown heat, and plunged into water. To weld two pieces of steel he arranges them together, and heats to a red heat, places the powder upon them, and as soon as it is burnt, and has become black, he heats the steel again up to a white heat, or until it throws off white bubbles, then welds the two pieces by repeated blows. In treating wrought or cast-iron the iron is heated to cherry redness, then it is taken from the fire, and the powder is spread over it. The iron is then replaced in the fire, care being taken that the fuel does not rub off the powder, and is brought to about the same degree of heat as before. It is removed a second time, and is powdered over again with the powder, then, after being raised to an intense red heat, it is plunged into water.

INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF WROUGHT-IRON AND STEEL.—Captain Blakely, R.A., of Holywood, county Down, has patented an invention, which consists in bringing bars or hoops of steel or iron to a dull red heat, and in that state extending or pulling them out in the direction in which the increase of strength is required. He applies the pulling strain until they be cold, or nearly so. When cold they will be found to have increased in tensile strength. The extension may be effected in any ordinary way.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—An improved apparatus for carburating or naphthalising gas has been invented by Mr. A. L. Leveque, of Paris. The working of the improved apparatus lighting gas is based on the principle of keeping the carburating or naphthalising hydro-carbon liquid at a constant level in the apparatus. The apparatus consists of a box of metal or other suitable material hermetically sealed, and provided with proper pipes for allowing the gas to be naphthalised on being introduced into the box, and afterwards take its exit therefrom, and also with openings for feeding the apparatus with naphtha or other liquid, which openings are to be closed by proper plugs. In the interior of this box is situated a reservoir for containing the naphtha or other suitable liquid hydro-carbon, which reservoir, open at the top, is either supported on three or more spiral or other suitable springs, or floats on water, or other suitable liquid contained in the interior of the box up to the required level, in such manner that in the same measure, as in consequence of the absorption of the naphthalising liquid by the gas the reservoir becomes lighter, the same will rise, and thus keep the surface of the naphthalising liquid contained therein at the same level. Cotton or other suitable wicks are suspended from the top of the box, and pass through the perforations of a perforated plate, situated on the top of the reservoir, while the lower ends of the wick dip into the naphthalising liquid contained in the reservoir, the just-mentioned perforated plate preventing the gas from coming in direct contract with the naphthalising liquid in the reservoir, but only allows the gas to saturate itself with the naphthalising liquid while passing between the wicks, the capillarity of which latter causes the naphthalising liquid to rise in them.

WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.—Mr. R. Oxland, Plymouth, proposes to waterproof gunpowder by passing it, either in making the meal into cake or when it has been made into grain, through a solution of India rubber or gutta percha, in benzole, bisulphide of carbon, or other suitable solvent.

SUPPLYING AIR TO FURNACES.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Louis Brandt, of Indianola, Texas, U.S., which consists of improved means of and apparatus for supplying air to the furnaces or fire-rooms of steam-vessels by means of the paddle-wheels. A pipe is conducted from the wheel-house down to some convenient spot near the fire-rooms, or to an opening under the grates of the furnaces, or near the fires, so that a current of air may be forced down to the fire-room, or to the furnaces, by the motion of the paddle-wheels.

RAISING WATER.—M. Guignes, of Marseilles, has invented a machine, which, however, is not likely to work successfully, for raising water. An overshot-wheel is to put in motion pulleys, over which an endless chain of buckets revolve; the water raised by the buckets is to put the wheel in motion, and the rotation of the wheel is to raise the water in the buckets. The inventor describes some slight modifications of this arrangement, which are, however, of an equally practical character. Mr. George Chowen, Crediton, Devon, has invented a similar contrivance for obtaining motive-power.

STEAM-BOILERS.—An invention has recently been patented by Mr. C. Wye Williams, of Liverpool, which relates to a peculiar construction of the flues or other heating surfaces of steam-engine or other boilers, stills, and like vessels, and consists in an arrangement by means of which boiler-flues or tubes are enlarged and contracted at intervals, varying in length or distance as may be required; and which mode of constructing such heating surfaces for increasing evaporative effect is likewise applicable to the bottom, sides, or other parts of boilers. He effects this improvement in the flues or tubes of boilers or like vessels by a succession of conical or angular shaped portions of the same, of any desired form or size, and which portions may be connected with each other in various ways; as, for instance, by joining them so that the small end of one shall be connected with the large end of the next by a suitable face-plate, and so on throughout; or the wide ends of each pair of conical or angular tubes may be rivetted together, and these again connected in pairs by rivetting their small ends until a tube or other required arrangement is obtained. By the first described arrangement a serrated surface or connection of similar inclines is produced; and by the second a surface rising and falling in a series of connected reversed inclines, and such surface may be flat, circular, or otherwise formed.

HEATING FEED-WATER.—Messrs. Mabon and Gaulton, of Manchester, have patented the use of an oblong chamber for heating feed water; the water from the pump is passed through a peculiarly formed continuous coil placed within the chamber which is heated with the exhaust steam; the water then passes to the boiler.

NEW RIFLE TEST.—Now that we are gradually becoming a military nation, interest naturally attaches to all things connected with the Volunteer movements, and inventions, the object of which is to augment our national reputation as unerring marksmen are sure to receive the amount of attention they merit. A member of the well-known firm of Wheatley Kirk and Co. (Mr. S. J. Paris) has recently invented an improved rifle rest, which after careful experiment has proved to be very efficient, whilst its price is so small that every rifleman may have the advantage of a reliable test. A light angle-iron frame supports the apparatus for holding and adjusting the rifle, which apparatus is so perfect that the most accurate sighting is obtained with the greatest facility. The recoil action is as natural as if the weapon were fired from the shoulder; and with regard to the accuracy attainable, it will suffice to state that at Manchester a volunteer had no difficulty in placing ten successive shots within a space 3 in. in diameter at 100 yards; and five successive shots within a space of 4 in. at 200 yards. The object of the inventor has been to produce an instrument at once cheap and effective, and in this he has certainly succeeded admirably. Hitherto the high price of mechanical rests has rendered the possession of them by rifle corps almost impossible; henceforth few corps will be without them, and every volunteer will thus be enabled to ascertain whether there is any defect in his rifle which requires to be allowed for in taking his aim.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 8th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

BEST PLATE and SHEET IRON; also, SWORDS and SCABBARDS.

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Indian Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 8th day of July, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, June 26, 1861.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 8th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— BRITISH IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 8th day of July, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, June 28, 1861.

THE BYCHTON COAL, CANNEL, AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS on DEBENTURE at FIVE PER CENT., for terms of three, five, or seven years, to replace loans falling due. The interest is payable half-yearly, in London. The debentures are a first charge upon the property and works of the company.—Applications to be addressed to LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY, and BARDSWELL, Liverpool, law clerks to the company.

SLATE QUARRIES, IRELAND, TO BE LET, OR SOLD, by the owners in fee. Slates of bluish colour, and fine grained metal veins, inexhaustible. Constant water-power. Paying at present 30 per cent. Present samples equal to any Welsh. Situate four miles from Carrick-on-Suir (to which place the River Suir is navigable for vessels of 200 tons), and the railroad station 14 miles from the city of Waterford.—Apply to WM. DESPARD, Corraiganore, Waterford.

STEAM ENGINE ON SALE—TO MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a superior BEAM ENGINE, diameter of cylinder 24⅝ in., length of stroke 4 ft., diameter of fly-wheel 11 feet. There is provision made for working a deep well pump from the beam, which can be applied or not as may be required. The fly-wheel shaft is not yet made, and can be made to suit a purchaser.—For further particulars for the above, apply to W. PHILLIPS, 46, Dale-street, Liverpool.

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new. They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a superior WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter and 7 ft. abreast, cast-iron axle, sockets and rings, &c., nearly new.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. DUNSTAN, Liskeard, Cornwall; and to Mr. PENNINGTON, at Messrs. Webb and Co.'s, No. 8, Finch-lane, London.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

EAST WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINES, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF UNY LELANT, THE BEST TIN DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.—The WHOLE of this VALUABLE PROPERTY, as recently advertised, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, at the account-house, on the mines, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Twelve o'clock noon.

Dated East Wheal Margaret, July 1, 1861. THOMAS TREWEEKE, Jun.

LEAD MINES IN MERIONETHSHIRE.—Some VALUABLE LEAD MINES are OFFERED FOR LEASE, upon highly favourable terms. There are THREE LEAD MINES beneath the farms of Tyddyn-y-Priddell, Bryn-dinas Dyffryn-gwyn, and Raitllwyd, in Merionethshire, which are offered for 21 years, for £2000 and a royalty of £1 per ton. The ladies who own the mines have exhausted their capital, and are consequently unable to extend the level, which was commenced and had nearly reached the lode before their father's death. Already 100 tons of ore have been raised from the mine, although the deepest winze is but 15 fms. Lead ore has been discovered for a length of 400 or 500 fms., and no doubt is entertained that with a good trial the mines will turn out well.—Apply to Miss MONNIS, Maengwyn-street Machynlleth; or to Capt. W. WILLIAMS, Ponterwyd, near Aberystwith.

STRATA OF LEAD ORE TO BE SOLD.—A PARTY is DESIROUS to SELL GROUNDS CONTAINING TWO EXCELLENT MINES of LEAD ORE, of no ordinary quality and strength, situated at some leagues distance from COLOGNE, on the RHINE. The two fields for excavation, as conceded by the Royal Government of Prussia, extend over a space of 467,280 square lachters (fathoms), and offer the finest advantages for the excavation, as at 2 lachters from the surface of the earth the ore has the same strength (5 ft.) as at 4½. By their site (contiguous to two roads leading to the Rhine and to a railway), and by their contents and extent, they afford the fairest prospect of a rich and abundant return, the more so as the extraction of the lead by means of the shaft is already sufficiently important to cover the expenses of the construction of a gallery.—For more ample details, apply by letter, pre-paid, to the proprietors, M. M. MELCHER BROTHERS, Uerdingen, on the Rhine, Prussia.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY and FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY. To a person of moderate capital this is an opportunity seldom offered, and satisfactory reasons will be given for disposing of the same. The fire-brick works and portions of the coal are now in full operation, and brought to the works by a level; by extending the same, the whole of the South Wales seams of steam, coking, and house coal may be brought into market. The fire-brick and other works now in operation consist of steam-engine, saw mills, steaming operators, and compresser for railway keys; stoves, three large kilns, two pair of first-class clay rolls, one pair of edge runners, 5 tons each; cast-iron pug mills, with self-acting buckets and riddle, and every convenience for carrying on a large trade. The works are communicated with by a railway to the premises, and within 7¼ miles of the port of Newport, Monmouthshire.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. DAVID JONES, civil engineer, Machen, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a well established BUSINESS in the RIVET MAKING TRADE in LIVERPOOL. The works, being built for the purpose, are commodious, and capable of large extension. The MACHINES, TOOLS, and ENGINE are all first-class, and of the most improved construction. The local consumption and export of the goods is large and increasing, and as the competition is small, the present opportunity is peculiarly favourable to any party wishing an immediate and available connexion. Capital required, about £1400. Applications, up to 13th July, to "M. R. W.," care of Mr. Thomas King, 6, Jackson-chambers, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

AN IRONSTONE MINE TO BE SOLD, under advantageous circumstances. Quality and percentage of iron unexceptionably good. The ore raised, carried, and put on board of ship at a cost of about 3s. 6d. per ton.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. ALEXANDER, Penrhyn, Dendraeth, Merionethshire.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the directors, held this day, it was resolved:—"That a dividend of 3s. 4d. per share be declared on the paid-up shares of the company, payable on Saturday, the 27th day of July; and that the transfer books be closed for such dividend on the 17th, and re-opened on the 29th day of the same month."

By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, sec.

5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, July 4, 1861.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of the association, No. 5, Finsbury-circus, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

The directors going out of office by rotation are Charles Morris and John Weston, Esqs., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

An election will also take place of a director, in the room of Joseph Tasker, Esq., deceased. Proprietors desirous of being candidates, or of proposing others for election, must leave notice in writing of such intention at the company's office, for the information of the proprietors, at least fourteen days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

The auditor retiring by rotation is John Hibbert, Esq., who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 12th inst., and re-opened on the morning of the 1st of August next. By order of the Directors,

London, July 2, 1861. W. M. BROWNE, Sec.

NOTICE.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, at One o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the present position of the company. By order of the Directors,

A. TREGONING, Manager.

185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., July 5, 1861.

CASARA LEAD MINE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at my offices, 27, Austinfriars, on MONDAY, the 8th of July next, at Two o'clock precisely. By order, WILLIAM CHARLES, Sec.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that a dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM (free of income tax) has been declared for the half-year ended May 31 last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the proprietors on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst., at the company's office, No. 30, Lower Ormond-quay, between the hours of Ten and Two o'clock.

By order, ROBERT HERON, Sec.

N.B.—Dividends will be remitted to proprietors residing at a distance, on application to the secretary.—Dublin, July 4, 1861.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Carysfort Mining Company (Limited), held this day, at the office of the company, 65, Dame-street, Dublin,

JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., in the chair,

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by GLASCOTT SYMES, Esq., and resolved:—

That the reports, together with the statement of accounts, now read, be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Proposed by ANTHONY FOX, Esq., seconded by JOHN DOLAN, Esq., and resolved:—

That the three out-going directors, William R. Fayle, Michael Murphy, and George Macdona, Esqs., be re-elected as directors.

Proposed by Rev. G. W. WOODS, seconded by JAMES SMITH, Esq., and resolved:—

That George F. Hardy, Esq., be re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman.
W. R. FAYLE, Hon. Sec.

Mr. Conolly having left the chair, and Mr Dunne having been called thereto, it was Proposed by R. J. DEVITT, Esq., seconded by JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq., and resolved:—

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Conolly for his conduct in the chair. JEREMIAH DUNNE, Chairman.
W. R. FAYLE, Hon. Sec.

CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.—At an ADJOURNED MEETING of the adventurers, held at the account-house this day, the report of the inspecting agents having been read, it was

Resolved:—

That such report be adopted, that the shaft be commenced sinking without delay, and that timber for the skip-road be got ready forthwith.

That Capt. Vivian be relieved from the necessity of going underground, and that he be paid £8 8s. per month as purser, and that we advertise in the Cornish papers and *Western Morning News* for a managing agent, at £10 10s. per month.

That Messrs. R. T. Grylls, J. C. Lanyon, James Dennis, and Capt. Nichs. Vivian, be appointed a committee to wait on the steward of Pendarves, to confer with him on the subject of the lease.

That this meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, the 10th of July, to receive the applications for the appointment of a managing agent, and for the transaction of the general business of the mine.

NICHOLAS VIVIAN.	REG. T. GRYLLS.
HENRY GRYLLS.	WM. GRAY.
JOHN C. LANYON.	For SANDYS, VIVIAN, AND CO.,
JOHN LITTLE.	WM. PEARCE.
HENRY HARRIS.	JAMES DENNIS.
WM. BURGESS.	WM. McKEAND.

Condurrow Mine, June 26, 1861.

At an adjourned meeting of the adventurers, held at the account-house yesterday, and which was almost entirely composed of parties residing at Redruth, and who alone voted on the question, it was resolved, in consideration of my age, to relieve me from the duties of the management, and to advertise for a suitable successor.

I duly appreciate the motives and solicitude of those my kind friends, and as I regard their resolution as one of unusual importance to the interests of this concern, I must respectfully urge you to attend the meeting advertised for the 10th proximo. All I ask is a fair field, and no favour, and this I believe will be accorded to me. If you are personally unable to attend, please send your proxy. NICHOLAS VIVIAN.

Condurrow Mine, Camborne, June 27, 1861.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague), CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

THE NORTH PAR COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 15,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share on application.
The remainder, if required, in calls of 5s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months, of which due notice will be given.

DIRECTORS.

JOSH. HOPGOOD, Esq., 77, Addison-road, Kensington.
HARRY I. LEE, Esq., Regent's Park-terrace, London, and Athoe Villa, Plymouth.
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, Esq., 12, St. Helen's-place, London.
JOHN PALMER, Esq., 13, Brunswick-terrace, Stoke, Devonport.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. (Nicholls, Williams, and Co.), Tavistock.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, London.
BROKERS—Messrs. Castello Brothers, 18, Throgmorton-street, London, and Stock Exchange.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wickens and Brutton, 4, Tokenhouse-yard, London.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Hart Brothers, Moorgate-street, London.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. James Richards, Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.
PURSER—Mr. E. S. Codd, George-street Chambers, Plymouth.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. Trotter.

OFFICES,—No. 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable sett, in the parish of St. Blazey, Cornwall, the property of William Meadland, Esq., of that place. The dues are 1-18th.

This property, both from its appearance and position, holds out great prospects of success. It is situated in a rich and well-known district. It comprises within it some of the south lodes of Fowey Consols, and it is also parallel to Par Consols and West Fowey, all of which are dividend-paying mines.

Prospectuses, with plans and other information, can be obtained from the brokers; from Mr. E. S. CODD, purser, George-street Chambers, Plymouth; and from the secretary, at the offices of the company.

All applications for shares must be made previous to Saturday, the 20th inst.

DODDS' IRON AND STEEL PATENT LICENSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company is PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES on moderate terms for the USE of their PATENT for STEELING RAILS, POINTS, CROSSINGS, MACHINERY, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

The process, which is exceedingly reasonable in cost, and gives the most extraordinary durability to the material, has been highly approved of by the following gentlemen, firms, and companies, several of whom have extensively adopted the valuable improvement:—

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq.
J. PERRING, Esq.
THOS. E. HARRISON, Esq.
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND CO.
THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY have ordered a large quantity of rails by this process.

The FOLLOWING FIRMS are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS under the company's patent:—

MESSRS. S. BEALE AND CO., PARK GATE, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. DODDS AND SON, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE EBBW VALE COMPANY, SOUTH WALES.
MESSRS. LEVICK AND SIMPSON, SOUTH WALES.
MESSRS. LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND CO., WEDNESBURY.
THE ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Applications for Licenses can be made to R. COOKE, Esq., at the company's offices, No. 7, Sise-lane, London, E.C., where also testimonials and other information may be obtained.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—J. IRELAND, FOUNDRY ENGINEER, begs to CALL the ATTENTION of IRONFOUNDERS to his PATENT UPPER TUYERE CUPOLA FURNACE, which EFFECTS a SAVING of from THIRTY to FIFTY PER CENT. in cokes, and melts the metal in much less time, without any additional labour or expense. Full particulars and testimonials can be had upon application at his office, 21, Moreton-street, Strangeways, Manchester.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
London Agent:—Mr. W. T. HENDRY, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 14 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being impeded by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 67, Mark-lane London, where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.
ESTABLISHED, 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.

The best medium for mining, manufacturing, shipping, and trading advertisements in the North of England.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 193, High-street, Sunderland.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-1857.—TENDERS, stating the highest price which will be given for the INTEREST of the above company in a certain MINING SETT, granted for a term of 21 years, from the 29th of September last, under or by virtue of which the mines known as the ST. AUBYN MINES, formerly Penberthy Crofts, situate in the parish of St. Hilary, have been lately worked and carried on by the said company, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on or before SATUDAY, the 13th day of July inst.

Dated Truro, July 4, 1861. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Official Liquidator.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

In the Cause of WEBBER v. GOYEN.
IN RE DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 20th day of February last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE, in the parish of Widdicombe, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 18th day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS at and upon the said mine or belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof, particulars of which appear in handbills.

H. S. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for W. W. Wreford, plaintiff's solicitor, Fowey).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 2, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

PURSUANT to an Order, or Decree, made in the Cause of WEBBER v. GOYEN, the CREDITORS in respect of the DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE, in the parish of Widdicombe, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 10th day of July next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 26, 1861.

FINAL SALE.
SOUTH GARRAS MINE, NEAR TRURO.
VERY SUPERIOR MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next, at SOUTH GARRAS MINE, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILERS, 22 tons, and large steam pipes, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam.

ONE 24 in. DRAWING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with cage and crusher attached, and ONE BOILER 11 tons.

ONE 8 in. ROTARY ENGINE, ONE BOILER 5 tons.

Large capstan, capstan rope, shaft tackle, 1 14 in. doorpiece, 2 13 in. workings 13 ft. long, 2 14 in. pole cases 12 ft. long, 120 fms. of ¾ in. chain, 100 fms. of 9-16 in. chain, 100 fms. of wood launders, several wood houses, 8 wood sheds and flooring, tram road timber and rolls, 9 hutches, shaft rolls, turned brass bearings, shovel and pick hilts, oil and cans, safety fuse and leather, grease, nails, rope and hemp, iron beam and red lead, 2 dozen of griddles and sieves different sizes, 40 dozen of tin canisters, powder cans, measuring chains, with an excellent miners' dial complete, with about 50 lots of new and old timber.

Also, all the account-house furniture, consisting of dining tables, kitchen ditto, nest of drawers, office tables and desk, 3 dozen of birch and other chairs, bed and bedding, sampling scales with brass weights, kitchen apparatus, register stove, fenders and fire-irons, 7 dozen of glasses, salts, mustards, sugar basins, dinner and dessert plates, vegetable and other dishes, several large jugs, 4 dozen of knives and forks, carvers and forks, table and tea spoons, 2 copper tea kettles, tea trays, brass candlesticks, boilers and saucepans, several washing trays, &c.

The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Truro, July 2, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COAL MINES, situate at WELWERN, near PRAGUE, BOHEMIA; also, the expensive PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER MATERIALS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Directors of the Bohemian Coal Mining Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, July 11, at One o'clock punctually, in one or more lots, the WELWERN COLLIERY, situate near Prague, in Bohemia, and within a short distance of rail and water carriage to Vienna and the northern parts of Germany, where the demand for coal greatly exceeds the supply.

The valuable plant comprises FIVE POWERFUL STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, wagons, kibbles, trucks, ropes, shafting, tools, &c.

Particulars and conditions of sale may shortly be obtained at the Mart; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

CARDIGANSHIRE.
The BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, July 18, at One o'clock punctually, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Ponterwydd, about 12 miles from the port of Aberystwith. Also, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS, comprising a WATER WHEEL 36 ft. × 4 ft., a CRUSHER complete, a drawing machine, 28 fms. of 2 in. rods, chains and kibbles, 25 fms. of 8 in. pumps, 25 fms. of ladders, 7 new jiggers all complete, slime troughs, 7 cwts. cast-steel, 1 ton bridge rails, miners' tools, &c. Also, the counting-house, blacksmiths' shop, and other buildings.

The engine-shaft is sunk 26 fms. from the surface, and driven 25 fms. north on the course of the lode, which contains lead about 10 fms.. varying from 5 cwts. per fm. and upwards. The present company have sold 55 tons of lead, for £873. There is an abundant supply of water, and the machinery is of the very best description.

May be viewed on application to Capt. OWEN, at the mine, of whom particulars of sale may be obtained; also of the secretary, at the offices, Claremont, Shrewsbury; at the Mart; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

MINE MATERIALS IN THE PARISH OF PERRANUTHNOE FOR SALE.

MR. GEO. SEALY is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th of July next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., at TREVELYAN MINE, close to Goldsithney, and two miles from Marazion, the VALUABLE and nearly new MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

A 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler 10 tons, capstan and shears, balance bob, &c.

44 12 in. pumps, 18 10 in. ditto, 3 10 in. matchings, 5 12 in. ditto, 1 13 in. pole case 11 ft. long, 2 11 in. working barrels 13 ft. ditto, 1 12 in. pole case 13 ft. ditto, 1 12 in. flat bottom windbore, 1 11 in. ditto, 2 13 in. ditto, 1 12 in. egg bottom ditto, 2 13 in. H pieces, 1 12 in. ditto, 2 13 in. doorpieces, 3 12 in. ditto, 2 11 in. stuffing box and glands, 1 10 in. ditto, 9 11 in. pitch pine rods, 1 8 in. ditto, 6 pair of 11 in. faggoted strapping plates, 12 pair 6 in. ditto, 1 pair caps 6 in., 1 ditto side plates to match, 1 horse whim, 4 cage ditto, 2 large cisterns, 600 fms. whim rope, 3 whim shears, 100 fms. iron stave ladders, 100 fms. 2 in. bucket rods, 4 whim and 6 winze kibbles, 6 winze trees, valve iron, staples and glands, flange bolts and burs, rod bolts, 3 pair of yokes, bell wire, 4 11 in. buckets and prongs, pump and door rings, screw stocks, smiths and miners' tools, 42 in. smiths' bellows, spanners, scales and weights, blister, cast, and gad steel, hoop and other iron, shaft rods, 2 cross cut saws, steel pointed shovels, pick and shovel hilts, new Norway balk, ditto American pine, a quantity of nearly new casing plank, half and other timber, powder, fuse, grease, and oil. Also, the account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles. N.B.—The mine has only been worked about twelve month.

Marazion, July 2, 1861.

BAR IRONWORKS AT ULVERSTONE, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, the IRONWORKS and STOCK IN TRADE lately in the occupation of the LOW FURNESS IRON COMPANY, situated on the bank of the Ulverstone Canal, within convenient reach of railway and water carriage, north and south.

The works comprise a FORGE and ROLLING MILL, capable of producing about 75 tons of bar iron weekly; a FITTING SHOP and SMITHY, with all necessary PLANT, and a FOUNDRY, and also a RIVET MANUFACTORY.

Time and place of sale will be announced shortly. The premises may be viewed, and every information respecting them obtained, on application to Messrs. PETTY and POSTLETHWAITE, bankers, Ulverstone; and for further particulars, apply to REECE, WILKINS, and BLYTH, solicitors, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL, BY AUCTION.—Few properties have for a long time been offered for sale which afford such an opportunity as these for profitable investment in drainage and other improvements.

LOT 1.—All that MESSUAGE and FARM called EAST WITHIVEN, containing 73 A. 2 R. 22 P., or thereabouts, situate in Warbstow and part of the manor of West Langdon, Cornwall. There is a small chief rent, not exceeding 2s. 1d. per annum, payable ont of this property, but which has not been claimed for many years.

LOT 2.—An OVERLAND TENEMENT, called HIGHER EXE, otherwise HORA PARK, in Jacobstow and part of the said manor of Langdon, Cornwall, containing 41 A. 2 R. 34 P., or thereabouts. This lot is sold subject to a yearly rent of 2s. 4d., called a Crown rent. The above two lots, containing together 115 A. 1 R. 16 P., or thereabouts, adjoin each other, and form one compact farm, in the occupation of Mr. Gynn, as yearly tenant. The rent which this farm would command in the hands of an enterprising agriculturist would return an unusually large percentage to a purchaser. It is capable of very great improvement, and is within a short distance of an inexhaustible supply of Bude sea sand, the best manure for that soil. It is situate at Canworthy Water, a place of growing importance, and is distant 10 miles from Launceston, from Holsworthy, and from Bude.

The vendor reserves the right of putting up Lots 1 and 2 together in One Lot.

LOT 3.—All that MESSUAGE and FARM called GREENDOWN TENEMENT, containing 113 A. 3 R. 11 P., or thereabouts, situate in the parish of North Lew, Devon. This estate is within a ring fence, and a new and substantial farm house of stone was erected thereon during the last year. Three potatoe plots, late in the occupation of John Rich, John Hill, and James Lashbrooke, at 12s. 6d. per annum, are included in this lot. With the above will be sold the annual rent of 1s., payable by the owner of the mills adjoining, for the right of the water course, or mill leat, through a part of this estate.

LOT 4.—All those FIELDS, some time since enclosed, from WEST KIMBER COMMON, and allotted to Greendown Tenement, containing about 74 A. 0 R. 20 P.

Lots 3 and 4 are in the occupation of Mr. Jefferey, as tenant, and will be put up together or separately, as may be agreed upon at the auction.

This property is situate 6 miles from the market town of Okehampton, and 12 from the railway station at Tavistock. The sporting on both properties is very good.

For the sale of the above, an auction will be held by Mr. D. WARD, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Friday, the 9th day of August next, at Three for Four o'clock precisely.

The properties may be viewed on application to the respective tenants, and lithographed plans and particulars, with further information, can be obtained from Messrs. H. and B. J. FORD, solicitors, Exeter.—Dated Exeter, July 3, 1861.

Northern Institute of Mining Engineers.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—A GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be HELD in BIRMINGHAM, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of JULY.

In the Lecture Room of the Midland Institute, on the mornings of the 16th and 17th, papers will be read and discussed upon different subjects connected with practical mining, engineering, &c., of the districts of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, and other counties.

The attention of proprietors of collieries and ironworks, and all interested in mining enterprises, is particularly called to the objects of this meeting, and their active co-operation requested in forwarding for exhibition plans, diagrams, models, mineral specimens, fossils, and other objects of interest, the produce of the coal fields and associated strata.

The afternoons of these days will be devoted to visiting manufactories and objects of interest in the town.

The members and their friends will dine together on the evening of the 17th of July, at Six o'clock.

On Thursday, the 18th, an excursion will take place, to enable the members and their friends to visit various collieries and ironworks in the South Staffordshire district, admission to be by ticket, issued by the local committee.

All communications with respect to the exhibition of plans, diagrams, models, &c., to be addressed to Mr. THOS. CARRINGTON, Hon. Sec., WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK'S office, Derby.

North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE.

As the occurrence of the quarterly meeting of ironmasters during the second week of July will render it extremely difficult to procure accommodation for visitors, it is deemed desirable to POSTPONE the intended MEETING at BIRMINGHAM of the members of this institute for one week.

The several meetings will, therefore, take place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of July instead of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, as originally named.

In order that no misconception may exist as to the rule for reading papers at the meeting, the council beg to state that no papers can be read at the meeting excepting by members of the institute.

Persons, however, may be elected members at the meeting on the recommendation of three members and payment of the annual subscription of two guineas, which will confer the privilege of reading papers and receiving the Transactions for the twelve months ensuing.

THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, Sec.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the well-known VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT, known as the UNION FOUNDRY, situate in BOLTON-LE-MOORS, in the county of LANCASTER. The premises are situate in the centre of the town, and have direct railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. The buildings are extensive and well adapted for the efficient and economical production of engineers, millwrights, and ironfounders' work.

The tools are by the most eminent makers, and are so arranged as, with the ample stock of patterns and other apparatus, to meet the requirements of a large connection formed during a period of 60 years, and comprising many leading houses in the manufacturing districts, Government contracts, foreign orders, and other important works.

There is a set of able and experienced foremen and workmen engaged in the business, which until disposed of, will be continued with the usual assiduity, and the co-operation of the manager, who for several years has superintended the working department, may be secured if desired.

An excellent opportunity is thus offered for investing capital in a large, steady, and valuable business.

For further particulars and to view apply to JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on the premises; to Messrs. RUSHTON and ARMISTEAD, solicitors, Bolton; or to T. M. FISHER and SON, valuers, 16, Tib-lane, Manchester.

LOW DALE HOUSE AND FARM, WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, with immediate possession if required, all that SEAT or RESIDENCE known as LOW DALE HOUSE, with the FARM, situate and being three miles from the fashionable watering town of Whitby, and within a short distance of Sleights station on the North-Eastern Railway.

The freehold estate is in a ring fence, bounded by an excellent front stream, and containing 48 acres of rich arable, meadow, and pasture land, drained, and in a good state of cultivation. The residence, outbuildings, and farmstead, with green-houses, hot-houses, fruit and pleasure gardens, were recently erected and laid out by the present owner, at a large expense, on approved plans, and of the best materials.

The property contains the rich bands of IRONSTONE and IRON ORE, with other minerals peculiar to the Cleveland district, and which is pre-eminently adapted for the erection of blast-furnaces and ironworks. There is also an unlimited right of turbary and stray upon the unenclosed neighbouring moors.

To a purchaser or tenant requiring early possession, the farm can be had along with the residence and gardens, or the latter can be taken separately.

For full particulars and information, apply to Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, agent, Whitby; or to Messrs. WALKER and HUNTER, solicitors, Whitby.—June 8, 1861.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—GELLYGREIAN, ESGYR WYDDAN, and RHOSFARCH FARMS, on the estate of CHAS. FREDERICK THIRSTON, Esq., TO LET, for TRYING for LEAD ORE. There is a good lode runs through these farms, and in some places it is about 4 fms. wide, intermixed with carbonate of lime, gossan, and mundic; it runs two miles in the same land, and in a convenient place, 1¼ mile from the turnpike-road, and not far from a sea-port, and in a good place for driving levels along the lode.—Apply to C. F. THIRSTON, Esq., Talgarth; or to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS, Ponterwyd, near Aberystwith.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—A GOOD PLACE for TRIAL for LEAD ORE, on the property of Colonel POWELL, Nanteos. Two good lodes run in the east and west point. One of them the same lode as the Clara Mine. Close to the turnpike-road; and intermixed with an abundance of carbonate of lime, gossan, mundic, and black mineral.—Apply to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS.

PLYNLIMMON.—On the CROWN LAND, a GOOD PLACE for TRIAL, on the Goginan lode. Six miles from the turnpike-road, and eighteen miles from a sea-port. This lode, carrying good point, is composed of black mineral, and 12 in. wide of solid mundic. There was found some time ago a fine lump of lead ore, discovered with the floods of water.—Apply to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS.

NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE of the PLANT and MATERIALS at the above colliery, comprising—

ONE HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 45 in. in diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diameter.
THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.

Hammered iron pumping cranks, T bobs, 19 in., 14½ in., 5½ in., 5 in., and 4½ in. forcing, lifting, and hand pumps; hammered iron straps, double straps and tail joints, buckets, clacks, wrought-iron cistern, lifting screws, chains, large capstan, double-power crab winch, 80 fms. 10¼ capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, blocks, boring tools, wrought-iron air pipes, tram plates, smiths' bellows and tools, wagons, carts, &c.

To view, apply at the colliery; and for all further particulars, to BODDAM CASTLE, Esq., No. 29, Corn-street, Bristol.

DERBYSHIRE.

THE ALDERWASLEY FORGE AND WORKS, NEAR THE AMBERGATE STATION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TO BE LET, on a lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, and may be entered upon immediately, the above-mentioned FORGE and WORKS, with the STORE ROOMS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS, ROLLING and SLITTING MILLS, on the banks of the River Derwent, in the liberty of Alderwasley, and the WATER-WHEELS of 70 horse power and MACHINERY belonging thereto, late in the occupation of Messrs. Mold, who for nearly 50 years carried on a lucrative and extensive business as ironmasters at the said works, together with a newly-erected MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated near the said works, with the green-house, stables, coach-house, and capital garden belonging thereto, and upwards of 30 acres of excellent land, and 15 workmen's houses and counting-house, near or contiguous to the works.

The works are situated within half a mile of the Ambergate station on the Midland Railway, and the Cromford and Belper turnpike-road, the branch railway from Ambergate to Rowsley (on which there is a siding and wharf for the use of the works), and the Cromford Canal (attached to which is a wharf also for the use of the works), are all parallel therewith and immediately contiguous thereto, and afford excellent railway and canal transit to and from London, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, and all parts of the kingdom; and the extension of the railway from Rowsley to Buxton, now in progress, will give a direct communication with Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

The works are also available for saw-mills on an extensive scale, or for any other purpose requiring power and facility of transit.

For further particulars, and to treat, application may be made to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, civil and mining engineers, Derby; or at the offices of Messrs. NEWBOLD and SON, solicitors, Matlock, from whom tickets may be obtained to inspect the works.

MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES.
IRON FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOPS.

TO BE SOLD, or LET, all that very DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of commodious IRON FOUNDRY, CUPOLAS, and DRYING STOVES, with extensive SMITHIES, PATTERN SHOPS, FITTING SHOPS, and BOILER YARD, until recently in the occupation of Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, and Co., covering about 1 acre of most valuable land. The machinery is driven by a powerful steam-engine, in fine working order.

These ironworks are replete with every convenience, admirably adapted to the carrying on of an extensive and lucrative business, either for home or export trade, being immediately connected with the Middlesbro' Docks, and also with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, by branch roads into the works.

As a purchase these premises hold out unusual advantages, from the daily increasing value of property in this now very important and populous iron-making district, and present an opportunity for the investment of capital rarely to be met with.

Application must be made to Messrs. BOLCKOW and VAUGHAN, Middlesbro'-on-Tees.

DESIRABLE SLATE QUARRIES AND CLIFFS TO BE LET, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF TREVALGA, CORNWALL.

TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed upon, from Midsummer, 1861, all those EXCELLENT and PRODUCTIVE SLATE STONE QUARRIES, called the GROWA QUARRIES, together with the right to search and quarry for slate in the run of cliffs extending from the said quarries westward to a place called Trambie Hay, all situate in the said parish of Trevalga.

The Growa Quarries have been long and justly celebrated for the superior quality of the slate, and are capable of being worked to an almost unlimited extent. They abut on the sea, and the produce can be shipped on the spot, or at the port of Boscastle, about a mile distant.

The adjoining run of cliffs named above are supposed to contain abundance of slate rock, and as the extent to be granted is upwards of a mile, it affords ample space and a good opportunity for the employment of capital.

The late manager of the quarries is now working the same for a short time on his own account, and will have no objection to take an interest with a new lessee or lessees.

For particulars and conditions of letting, apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, including ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION of OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various qualities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO. have great pleasure in informing their customers and friends, and the mining community, that they have RESUMED MANUFACTURING, at their PENHELLICK WORKS, POOL, near CAMBORNE, and are PREPARED as before to SUPPLY SAFETY FUSE of a QUALITY which CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

BRANCH WORKS, BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

*** Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.

Ship.	For	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS..	Melbourne	1316	4000	July 20.
COMMODORE PERRY ..	Melbourne & Auckland	2016	6000	Aug. 20.
BLUE JACKET	Melbourne	1559	4750	Sept. 20.
LORD RAGLAN	Melbourne	1900	5500	Oct. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 58, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

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WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.
[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.
Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3⅛	3⅝	4	4⅛
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2⅝	16 „ 10 „	—	—
3½	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
3⅝	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4¼	37 „ 15 „	—	26 „ 10 „

N.B.—The 2, 3⅝, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

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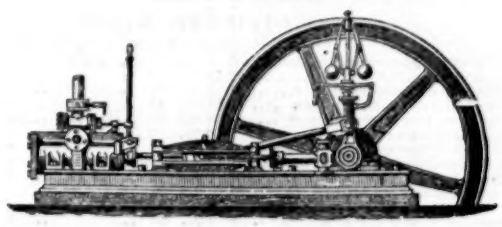

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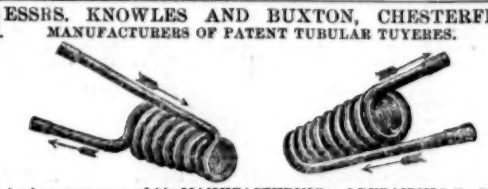

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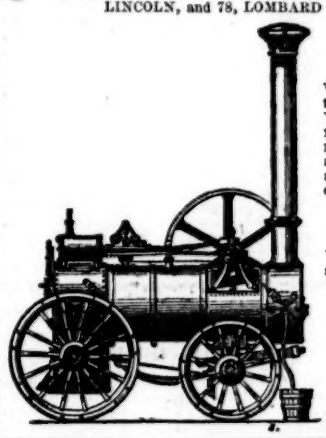

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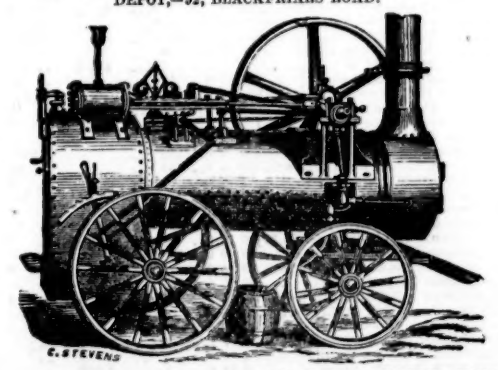

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240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20	10 0..	50 ..	.. 33 0 0.. 1	10 0—May, 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91	5 0..	190 ..	.. 443 5 0.. 2	10 0—Feb. 1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12	10 0..	26 ..	.. 14 0 0.. 2	10 0—Oct. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15	0 0..	85 ..67¼ 72½	.. 269 10 0.. 2	0 0—Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	10 0..	3 ..	.. 0 19 6.. 0	2 0—Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	0 0..	33 ..	.. 9 0 0.. 4	0 0—April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) fL. £11	1	0 0..36s. 6d..	..	.. 0 0 9.. 0	0 9—July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17	0 9..	31 .. 29 30	.. 0 8 0.. 0	8 0—May, 1861
12000	Copper Miners of England	25	0 0..	25 ..	.. 7½ per cent.	—Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100	0 0..	24 ..	.. 1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8	0 0..	26 ..	.. 5 8 0.. 0	5 0—May, 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7	10 0..	16⅛..	.. 5 8 0.. 1	0 0—July, 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60	0 0..	240 ..	.. 227 10 0.. 5	0 0—May, 1861
280	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300	0 0..	180 ..	.. 142 0 0.. 5	0 0—June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1	0 0..	365 ..	.. 753 0 0.. 7	0 0—May, 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128	17 6..	510 ..	.. 626 10 0.. 8	0 0—June, 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29	10 0..	87½.. 83 86	.. 82 0 0.. 5	0 0—May, 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2	14 6..	25 .. 22 22½	.. 0 7 6.. 0	5 0—Mar. 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32	0 0..	67 ..	.. 75 10 0.. 1	0 0—April, 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2	10 0..	— ..	.. 0 5 0.. 0	5 0—July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5	0 0..	38 ..	.. 20 3 4.. 0	10 0—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	0 0..	5 ..	.. 42 9 3.. 0	2 6—June, 1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25	0 0..	35 ..	.. 62 3 3.. 1	0 0—Dec. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3	18 6..	4¼..	.. 0 8 0.. 0	3 0—May, 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0	14 6..	3¼.. 2¼ 3	.. 7 13 6.. 0	5 0—Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18	6 0..	13 .. 12 13	.. 0 10 0.. 0	10 0—Mar. 1860
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40	0 0..	6 ..	.. 0 5 0.. 0	5 0—Mar. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8	10 0..	40 .. 39 41	.. 14 10 0.. 2	0 0—June, 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92	6 2..	— ..	.. 6 15 0.. 0	15 0—Feb. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2	10 0..	95 ..	..1091 0 0.. 5	0 0—May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18	18 0..	125 ..	.. 373 10 0.. 3	0 0—June, 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4	10 6..	9 .. 8¾ 9	.. 0 16 0.. 0	5 0—Mar. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3	15 0..	1¾..	.. 2 1 0.. 0	2 6—May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25	0 0..	180 ..	.. 71 0 9.. 4	5 0—May, 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7	0 0..	14½..	.. 14 0 11.. 0	4 10—Jan. 1860
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4	0 0..	25 ..	.. 12 15 7.. 1	0 0—Mar. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols	1	6 6..	2¼.. 2 2¼	.. 0 2 6.. 0	2 6—May, 1861
1386	North Grambler, Redruth	2	7 6..	6½..	.. 0 10 0.. 0	10 0—Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1	3 0..	4½..	.. 0 2 0.. 0	2 0—May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0	0 8..	1¼..	.. 0 6 6.. 0	9—Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1	2 6..	9 .. 7½ 8½	.. 35 19 6.. 0	5 0—Mar. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50	0 0..	— ..	.. 5 0 0.. 5	0 0—Jan. 1860
300	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	0 0..	435 ..	.. 449 10 0..55	0 0—May, 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	..	5 ..	.. 6 9 6.. 0	15 0—April, 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10	6 7..	36 .. 36 38	.. 59 15 0.. 1	0 0—May, 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50	0 0..	— ..	..1250 0 0..100	0 0—
• 512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1	5 0..	310 .. 300 305	.. 346 0 0.. 5	0 0—May, 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8	0 0..	40 ..	.. 102 10 0.. 1	0 0—Mar. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18	18 9..	140 .. 130 140	.. 355 5 0.. 1	0 0—July, 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31	17 9..	45 ..	.. 9 15 0.. 1	0 0—June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8	0 0..	35 .. 32½ 35	.. 484 0 0.. 0	15 0—May, 1861
9800	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeraiston [S.E.]	4	10 0..	2 .. 1¾ 1⅞	.. 5 6 0.. 0	2 6—Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	0 0..	5 .. 5⅛ 5⅜	.. 10 8 6.. 0	5 0—Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	..	2¼..	.. 0 13 6.. 0	3 0—Mar. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11	10 0..	15 .. 13 14	.. 7 0 0.. 0	10 0—Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57	10 0..	100 ..	.. 52 0 0.. 2	0 0—May, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11	13 10..	17 .. 14 16	.. 8 15 0.. 1	0 0—Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1	10 0..	19¼..	.. 21 10 0.. 0	8 0—May, 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50	0 0..	— ..	.. 11 10 0.. 3	0 0—Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5	0 0..	50 .. 43½ 46	.. 96 11 3.. 2	0 0—May, 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37	0 0..	55 ..	.. 45 0 0.. 1	0 0—May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7	10 0..	5 ..	.. 0 14 0.. 0	2 0—May, 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47	10 0..	340 .. 330 340	.. 308 0 0..10	0 0—June, 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5	2 6..	90 ..87½ 92½	.. 570 10 0.. 2	0 0—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	0 0..	100 .. 95 105	.. 929 0 0.. 2	0 0—May, 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	..	185 .. 170 175	.. 89 10 0.. 5	0 0—April, 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2	5 0..	8 ..	.. 0 10 0.. 0	10 0—Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	0 0..	90 ..	..2400 10 0.. 5	0 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3	10 0..	18 ..	.. 10 10 0.. 1	0 0—Feb. 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1	7 2..	11 ..	.. 8 0 0.. 0	10 0—Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2	10 6..	3⅝.. 3⅜ 3⅝	.. 1 4 0.. 0	4 0—Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9	17 6..	45 .. 42 44	.. 68 0 0.. 1	10 0—May, 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36	2 6..	440 ..	.. 280 5 0.. 7	0 0—June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8	0 0..	10½.. 9 10	.. 53 17 6.. 0	10 0—June, 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	0 0..	300 ..	.. 275 13 0.. 5	0 0—May, 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5	0 0..	59 .. 55	.. 41 17 6.. 2	12 6—Mar. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1	10 0..	30 ..	.. 0 10 9.. 0	10 0—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2	17 1..	1¾.. 1⅛ 1¾	.. 20 3 0.. 0	2 6—April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11	5 0..	12 ..	.. 12 5 0.. 0	5 0—Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3	0 0..	3½..	.. 3 0 0.. 3	0 0—April, 1856
2800	Central Miners (lead) [L. £5]	0	15 0..	5½..	.. 0 4 0.. 0	4 0—Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2	3 2..	1 ..	.. 0 13 0.. 0	1 6—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5	5 0..	12 ..	.. 3 5 0.. 0	8 0—Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20	0 0..	85 ..	.. 85 0 0.. 2	0 0—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48	0 0..	100 ..	.. 2 10 0.. 2	10 0—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4	16 3..	6 ..	.. 0 10 0.. 0	2 6—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39	2 6..	11 ..	.. 16 7 6.. 1	10 0—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2	1 0..	⅞.. ¾ ⅞	.. 0 13 6.. 0	2 0—Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2	10 0..	¼..	.. 0 7 6.. 0	2 6—Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	25	0 0..	400 —	.. 305 0 0.. 2	10 0—Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11	17 6..	6 ..	.. 0 5 0.. 0	5 0—Jan. 1854
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4	0 0..	5½.. 4¼ 5	.. 1 0 8.. 0	3 3—June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47	10 0..	12 ..	.. 23 0 0.. 1	0 0—July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	0 0..	110 ..	— 221 10 0.. 7	10 0—Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40	0 0..	31 .. 8 10	.. 3 0 0.. 1	10 0—July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4	16 6..	2½..	.. 2 16 0.. 2	6—Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4	3 6..	1⅞..	.. 0 6 0.. 0	2 0—Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	0 0..1200	..	..1420 0 0..50	0 0—June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50	0 0..	35 ..	.. 56 0 0.. 1	0 0—Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	2	2 6..	⅛..	.. 0 5 0.. 0	2 6—June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16	0 0..	20 .. 18 21	.. 157 0 0.. 4	0 0—Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	11	8 10..	⅜..	.. 2 10 0.. 0	10 0—Oct. 1859
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	18	4 4..	24 .. 22 24	.. 33 10 0.. 1	0 0—Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0	16 0..	18s.. 12s. 14s.	.. 0 10 0.. 0	2 6—July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	0 0..	285 ..	.. 60 0 0..20	0 0—June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2	5 0..	⅜..	.. 0 3 6.. 0	1 0—Feb. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	55	0 0..	40 ..	— 80 5 0.. 2	10 0—April, 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0	13 6..	7s.. 6s. 7s.	.. 0 5 9.. 0	1 0—July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	15	15 0..	33½..	.. 33 1 9.. 0	10 0—April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15	0 0..	16 ..	.. 4 0 0.. 1	0 0—Feb. 1858
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7	7 6..	2¼.. 2 2½	.. 0 5 0.. 0	5 0—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	1	4 0..	4 ..	.. 1 12 0.. 0	7 6—Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4	12 6..	1 .. 1 1⅛	.. 0 18 6.. 0	2 0—July, 1860
345	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	0 0..	7 ..	.. 31 0 0.. 1	0 0—Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15	13 0..	7½..	.. 0 10 0.. 0	10 0—May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58	10 0..	76 .. 72½ 75	.. 131 15 0.. 1	10 0—Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5	17 0..	15 ..1 4½ 15½	.. 43 15 0.. 1	0 0—Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12	12 6..	5 ..	.. 10 2 6.. 0	7 6—Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	3	9 0..	¾..	.. 2 12 6.. 0	2 6—Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5	0 0..	132 —	.. 260 0 0.. 5	0 0—Feb. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	0 0..	40 — 37 39	.. 96 12 0.. 2	0 0—Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	0 0..	8 ..	.. 6 8 0.. 0	5 0—Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10	0 0..	10 ..	.. 7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0 0..	3½..	.. 1 2 6.. 0	5 0—Feb. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	0 0..	24 .. 23 24	.. 18 5 0.. 1	0 0—June, 1861
68000	Kapanda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1	0 0..	2⅝.. 2½ 2⅝	.. 0 8 0.. 0	2 0—June, 1861
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	0 0..	8⅛.. 7⅞ 8⅛	.. 8 6 2.. 0	3 4—July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2	0 0..	2 ..	.. 0 17 3.. 0	2 6—Aug. 1860
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 0..	⅛..	.. 0 9 6.. 0	1 6—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1	0 0..	1 ..	.. 0 3 0.. 0	1 0—Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15	0 0..	34 ..31⅛ 33½	.. 43 5 0.. 2	10 0—June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1	0 0..	1½..	.. 0 2 0.. 0	2 0—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4	10 0..	3 ..	.. 4 5 0.. 0	15 0—Nov. 1852
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4	5 0..	3½..	.. 15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20	0 0..	4 ..	.. 1 0 0.. 1	0 0—June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28	5 0..	5¾..	.. 1 16 6.. 0	4 0—Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 ..	..	..Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S. E.]	0 17 6	1¼ ..	1⅜ 1⅝	..Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8½ ..	..	..Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	— ..	..	..Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜ ..	..	..Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8⅛ ..	..	..Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 ..	..	..Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	¾ ..	..	..April, 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛ ..	..	..July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¾ ..2¼ 2¾	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜ ..	..	..Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £5]	0 10 0	⅛ ..	..	..June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅛ ..	..	..May, 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼ ..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1 ..	..	..Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 16 6	⅛ ..	..	..June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1⅛ ..	..	..April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅛ ..	..	..Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	— ..	..	..May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅛ ..	..	..Mar. 1860
45000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛ ..	1⅛	..Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	— ..	..	..Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	2¾ ..	..	..Nov. 1860
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	1⅜ ..	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛ ..	⅝ ¾	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0..	1 ..		..Nov. 1860
1600	Ailt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5 0..	2 ..		..
4000	Ailt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0..	12s..		..July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6..	1⅛..		..June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0..	14⅜..		..Mar. 1860
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0..	4 ..		..Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 18 6..	4s. .. 3s. 5s.		..April, 1861
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin.	1 14 6..	12s..		..Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0..	2¼..		..Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0..	20 ..17½ 20		..Feb. 1861
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0..	8 ..		..Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0..	4 ..		..Sept. 1860
180	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0..	10 ..		..Dec. 1860
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1858
5000	Boswarthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0..	1 ..		..
12000	Frea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0..	1⅛..		..Jan. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 0 0..	4 ..		..June, 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 5 0..	3½..		..Mar. 1861
1200	Brynfelin [L.] [600 £1, 600 £5 pd.]	— ..	— ..		..April, 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0..	34 .. 32 34		..Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 2 0..	4 ..		..Mar. 1861
8950	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1 2 0..	1½.. 1		..June, 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	8 5 0..	1⅞..		..June, 1861
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10 0..	2⅛..		..Feb. 1861
2448	Bwich (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0..	1⅛..		..Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0..	9s..		..Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0..	8½..6¾ ⅞		..Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 10 0..	8 ..		..June, 1861
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	7 7 4..	3 .. 2 2⅜		..May, 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	21 12 0..	8 .. 7		..June, 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0..	9 ..		..Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7..	16 .. 14 15		..Sept. 1860
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7 0..	1⅜.. 1 1⅛		..May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0..	⅜..		..June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 19 6..	2⅛..		..April, 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	0 10 0..	1 ..		..April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7..	3 ..		..Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L.]	5 0 0..	5 ..		..Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0..10s6d..	9s..		..Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0..	12s..		..Dec. 1860
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10 0..15s6d..	..		..
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0..	1¼..		..Sept. 1860
2000	Ciara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17 6..	2½..		..Oct. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0 6..	1⅜..1¼ 1⅝		..Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 6..	1⅛..		..Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 7 0..	4 ..		..June, 1861
2560	Colomendy (lead), near Mold	1 0 0..	1 ..19s. 21s.		..No call.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 15 0..	1 ..		..April, 1861
10000	Craigton (id.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0..	⅜..		..June, 1859
906	Crane (copper), Camborne	8 0 0..	6½.. 7		..July, 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0..	4s. .. 3s. 4s.		..No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	— ..	3 ..		..No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 17 0..	9s..		..Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0..	⅞..		..No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0..	3 ..		..Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 16 0..	2¼..		..May, 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0..	6¼..		..Dec. 1860
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0..	— ..		..Fully paid.
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0..	1 ..		..Mar. 1861
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 9 0..	11s..		..Mar. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0 0..	— ..		..Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	— ..	2 ..		..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10 0..	⅜..		..Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 9 0..	¾..		..May, 1861
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	6 12 0..	8 ..		..Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0..	2¾..		..June, 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 12 6..	3 ..		..April, 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6..	9⅛..		..Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan.	75 10 0..	14 ..		..June, 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 12 3..	2 ..1¾ 1⅞		..May, 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0..	9s..		..Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 5 0..	8 .. 7⅛ 8		..June, 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 7 6..	2 ..		..May, 1861
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 11 6..	2¼..2½ 2⅝		..June, 1861
4000	East Fowey (cop.) [L. 50s.]	1 5 0..	1⅛..		..June, 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 14 6..	46s. ..41s 43s.		..April, 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	5 9 6..	⅜..		..Mar. 1861
8000	East Polberro, St. Agnes	0 5 0..	½..		..May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 3 5..	1⅜..		..June, 1861
6000	E